# The Saturday Evening Post.

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FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

### A VISION OF FANCY.

In slumber one eve as I silently laid,
  A voyage of Fancy I took;
Thro' Earth, Air and Ocean alternately stray'd,
  And of varied emotions partook.

On Earth I beheld all the wonders of art,
  And I studied the ways of mankind;
I search'd thro' the inmost recess of each heart,
  But few uncorrupted could find.

Then on pinions of swiftness, in Mid-Air I flew,
  "In the regions of clouds" dwelt awhile,
In a palace of Heaven's ethereal blue,
  Where light-pinion'd zephyrs do smile.

Oh! 'twas beauteous!—its turrets so brilliantly shone,
  And its windows were spangled so bright,
And the moon, with her starry, illuminate zone,
  Shed o'er it her pale silver light.

'Twas a scene that no poet could ever describe,
  Nor painter could truly pourtray;
Where there such [illegible] of joy did imbibe,
  I wept when I hasten'd away.

But Fancy no mortal could ever controul,
  And to Ocean descending I flew;
Ere o'er me the billows tumultuously roll,
  And the scene it was splendid and new.

The Sea Nymphs in garments of delicate green,
  And pearls deck'd their long flowing hair;
Wreaths of coral they held, and their beautiful mien
  Was placid, unruffled by care.

To the Palace of Neptune conducted by them,
  Magnificence there met my view;
His throne it was studded with numerous gems—
  His canopy silver and blue.

The walls were of chrystal, most brilliant and clear,
  The pillars of coral were high,
And the Naiads play'd gaily—their sports I would share,
  But in wonder stood silently by.

All around were the sea-flowers, blooming and wild,
  And on Mermaids in wonder I gazed;
Then they sung, and their voices the hours beguil'd,
  For my senses were lost and amazed.

From this scene of enchantment I soon took my flight,
  To view other scenes of the ocean,
And from pleasure I now was transfix'd in affright,
  And horrid was now each emotion.

Around me laid bones that were mould'ring away,
  And bodies laid scatter'd around;
Thong'd(?) and the youthful, the grave and the gay,
  There slumber'd in death-sleep profound.

Above me the storm-fiend in anger then flew,
  And the billows roll'd wildly and loud,
And the thunder it roar'd, and the wind how it blew,
  And light'ning rived every cloud.

And then I heard shrieks of the wildest despair,
  And beheld something slowly descend;
I approach'd, tho' wretched with timorous fear—
  New horrors with terror now blend.

'Twas a vessel that gallantly once rode the wave,
  And was mann'd with a brave noble crew;
But they sunk with the ship, to a watery grave,
  And Death the bold Mariners slew.

Heart-sicken'd, once more to the earth then I flew,
  And once more my sweet cottage did seek,
And waking, such transport I ne'er when I knew,
  That all was of Fancy a freak.

Oh! never I said, do I wish to forsake
  This retreat, 'till that fast-coming day,
When my dark twilight will eternally wake—
  'Till God calls my frail soul away.

SELIM.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

### FAREWELL TO ——.

When far away my exile bark,
  Moves swiftly o'er the billow,
And fate, that frowns so drear and dark,
  With thorns shall strew my pillow,
Say, will one prayer for my success,
  Be wafted o'er the ocean,
And her I loved with such excess
  Yet one fond one emotion?

Oh! say but so, and tho' the surge
  Engulph the bark that bears me,
On! and to earth's remotest verge,
  Shall speed the heart that loves thee;
Perchance some other one may kneel,
  And worship other shrines;
Forget not then, dear girl, to feel
  For friendship's early times.

And should more prosp'rous gales attend,
  And waft me home to thee,
Say will the bosom of my friend,
  Be still as true to me?
Then fare thee well! tho' o'er the wave,
  I bear an anguish'd mind—
E'en tho' I find a foreign grave,
  My heart I leave behind.

HENRY.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

### To Miss M. C. S. of Darby.

Why bury thy charms, lovely maid,
  So long in a sure rural grove?
Ah! fly from obscurity's shade,
  And shine to advantage again.

How charming the Empress of Night
  Appears, from a cloud as she breaks,
And rolling so splendidly bright,
  All the soul to wild ecstacy wakes.

Oh! tell me, what sight can compare,
  (Even view it with fancy's quick eye,)
With the meteor that mounts thro' the air,
  Just broke from a darkly-veil'd sky!

Then, fair one, emerge from the glade,
  Nor let this request be in vain—
Ah! fly from obscurity's shade,
  And then it shine to advantage again.

Say, hast thou a bosom of *steel*,
  Never pierc'd by some longing desire?
No!—surely that bosom can feel,
  And the charms of the world can admire.

I'll now importunities cease,
  But I'll tell you, and tell you *most true*,
(Believe me or not, as you please,)
  We are anxiously waiting for you.

EDGAR.

### THE SUN.

Huijgens, a Dutch Poet, seems, in the following lines, to have concentrated all the attributes of the God of day. This translation is from the Batavian Anthology, recently published:

But by thee I'll not be driven
Fiercely shining lamp on high;
Measurer of our days from Heaven;
Year disposer; glorious eye;
Mist-absorber; Spring returner;
Day-prolonger; Summer's mate;
Beau-annoyer; visage-burner;
Fair-one's spoiler; maiden's hate;
Cloud-disperser; darkness-breaker;
Moon-surpasser; star-light thief;
Torch-conductor; shadow maker;
Rogue-discoverer; eye's relief;
Linen-bleacher; noiseless stroller;
All-observer; gilding all;
Dust-disturber; planet-ruler;
Traveller's friend and day-break's call.

### TO ——.

Far away I will pledge thee—but not in the cup,
That sparkling, foams with soul-moving wine;
No, I'll pledge thee in tears, and fondly will sup
Those tears from a heart that hath mingled with thine.

To the brim it o'erflows, 'tis so long since we met,
And so long it will be e'er, if ever we meet,
But, through distance and absence I ne'er can forget,
That our bosoms have mingled, so tenderly sweet:
Then again let me pledge thee—I'll do it in tears,
Deep—deep while a moment of feeling appears.

## THE MORALIST.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

As the ways of God to us are dark and mysterious, so are the truths revealed to us in his holy word; and though the Bible be called a Book of Revelation, it does not necessarily imply, that every thing contained in it is reduced to our capacity. When we are told that God created all things, we readily believe it, because we are naturally inclined to believe that there must be a great First Cause, the principal Mover of all things. Again: when we are told that this same Being, who brought all things into existence, upholds and continues them in their course, we readily believe it, because we are pre-disposed to such a faith.—And so it is with every event which is recorded, and which we are fully able to understand.

But there are some things which we show a reluctance to believe. And why? Because we cannot fully comprehend them. But surely this is not a sufficient reason. Did we believe nothing but what we perfectly understood, how scanty, how limited would be our richest, our real knowledge. Some cannot believe in the existence of three persons united in one, because they cannot comprehend it. Others cannot believe in the incarnation of the Son of God, because they cannot comprehend the motive of the union between his Divine and human natures. But these same persons profess to believe that the Great Architect produced the vast expanse, the globe on which we live, with all its inhabitants, out of nothing—and can they understand it?—can they comprehend how the Mighty Mover "hung the earth upon nothing?" No!—I venture to say, they have no conception of such a power, although believers of the facts. And when it is said, we are bound to believe many things which we do not understand, there is nothing more than truly spoken. Every thing contained in the Book of God, and clearly revealed, we are bound to believe, whether according to, or in direct opposition to the notions we poor erring mortals may form concerning it. Were there no mysteries about the Divine Being, he would cease to be a God to us: for the moment we can understand him perfectly, that moment the distance between the creature and Creator ceases.—So were there nothing required of us but faith in things reduced to our slender capacities, the objects of our faith would be few; the beauties of religion would cease. Yes, the confidence in a reconciling Saviour would be lost; for it is impossible for us, who are creatures, fully to understand the character of Him who took upon himself the nature of man, consented, for a time, to have his Divine nature veiled in human—of Him "who was made sin for us, and yet knew no sin;" and who, when he had closed his Ministry on earth, and glorified his Heavenly Father, whose brightness he was, returned again to Heaven, his former habitation. A perfect knowledge of him, and of the wonderful work which he accomplished, cannot be obtained in this mortal state. Seeing our knowledge is limited, let us not spurn at religion, at the Divine doctrines and invitations, because there are mysteries in them, because of the ignorance which prevails among men, which descends to us, with a corrupt nature. Knowledge, righteousness, and true holiness, the image of God, in which man was created, have been lost to us. So far then, as the Divine Majesty, in condescension to our weakness, has been pleased to make a revelation of himself, so far are we bound to put implicit faith in this revelation.

C. B.

### SWEARING.

The following observations are offered to those who are accustomed to this disgusting habit:—It is not easy to perceive what *pleasure* can arise from the empty sound of senseless interjections; or what superior entertainment can spring from the profane sound of *God, Devil, damn, curse,* than from the sound of wax, wafers, pens, ink, or any other words of the same number of syllables.—It is not easy to perceive what *profit* is annexed to it. Whatever fortune may be made by perjury, I believe there never was a man who made a fortune by common swearing. It often happens that men pay for their swearing, but it seldom happens that they are paid for it.—It is not easy to perceive what *honour* or *credit* is connected with it. Does any man receive promotion because he is a notable blusterer? Or is any man advanced to dignity because he is expert at profane swearing? Never. Low must be the character which such impertinence will exalt; high must be the character which such impertinence will not degrade. Inexcusable, therefore, must be the practice which has neither reason nor passion to support it. The drunkard has his cups; the hypocrite, his sanctity; the satirist, his revenge; the ambitious man, his preferments; the miser, his gold; but the common swearer has nothing; he is a fool at large; sells his soul for nought; and drudges in the service of the Devil gratis.—Swearing is void of all plea. It is not the native offspring of the soul, nor interwoven with the texture of the body, nor any how allied to our frame. For as a great man (Tillotson) expresses it, "though some men pour out oaths as if they were natural, yet *no man was ever born of a swearing constitution.*" But it is a custom, a low and paltry custom, picked up by low and paltry spirits, who have no sense of honour, no regard to decency; but are forced to substitute some rhapsody of nonsense, to supply the vacancy of good sense. Hence the silliness of the practice can only be equalled by the silliness of those that adopt it."—*Lamont.*

The whole of the Divine law is fulfilled in love to God, and love, universal love, to man; and no one, with whatever degree of respect the world may look upon his piety and religion, if he be without benevolence, charity, and mercy towards all the human family, can expect to hear the voice of the Spirit of God whispering in his heart, "Well done thou good and faithful servant—enter ye into rest." Hence, Christ demands of his disciples that they should love one another, and all who hear him, all who would be his, he calls upon to extend their love, not only to their friends, but to their enemies also—to be merciful even as God is merciful.

As there could have been no place for the exercise of Divine mercy, unless sin had made its entrance into the world, so it is because man is miserable that we are enabled to extend towards him "bowels of compassion." Were man without sin, without care—were he not liable to misery and pain, he would not need our pity; but, because God has created him liable to suffer, and dependant for happiness upon the kind offices of his fellow man, we are called upon to extend to him that Christian mercy which looketh not only at its own things, but also on the things of others; weeping with those who weep; pitying and sympathising with the pains of others' bodies—the troubles and perplexities of others' minds—their wants and necessities—their oppressions and afflictions—their disasters and disappointments; and when in its power, labouring to mitigate all these afflictions, by pouring out its soul to the hungry; by clothing the naked; by helping the sick; pleading the cause of the oppressed; administering counsel to the perplexed, and comfort to the afflicted; by doing every thing to instruct the ignorant, and reclaim the wicked and erroneous; and what it cannot do itself, rejoicing to see done by others; giving every encouragement in its power to every design and endeavour to reform men's manners, improve their hearts, and to save them from the painful and debasing slavery of vice.

### POWER OF IMAGINATION.

The celebrated Dr. Cullen, of Edinburgh, had in one of his lectures, stated that imagination was sometimes the cause of diseases. A few of the students being desirous of bringing the remarks of their learned preceptor to the test of experience, left the city one summer morning expecting to fall in with a simple waggoner, with whom they were acquainted and who they knew would come to Edinburgh with a load of coals that day. They arranged themselves so as to be at the distance of about a quarter of a mile from each other.—The first on meeting the man accosted him thus: "Jock, what is the matter with you? You seem very unwell." "Unwell," said he, "deil hae't is the matter wi' me. I only wish I was in Edinburgh to get my pottage." In a few minutes he was met by a second one, who, with a very serious countenance, said, "Dear me, Jock, what makes you go abroad in such a situation? you look as pale as death." "I feel an unco pain in my head," said Jock, "and begin to be awfu' tired as I am ganging along the road." He was asked a similar question by a third. The poor fellow now began to believe he was really indisposed. He felt sick at his stomach, and to use his own words, 'Ilka bane in his body was sae sair that he could scarcely gang ony farther. In troth he didna ken how to haud up his head." He made shift, to crawl along till he fell in with the fourth who told him he looked like the picture of death. "You need na tell me that" said Jock, "I find that I'm na long for this world. O my head! O my back! I canna stan'. O do my guid mister, let me lean on your arm, and take me into the hoo's, or I shall dee by the side o the dyke." Jock was accordingly put to bed, received medical aid from those on whose skill he reposed the fullest confidence, and was well on the ensuing day! It is no more than fair to state that the students were so much pleased with their experiment, that they were perfectly willing to pay for it and accordingly they presented Jock with fifty guineas, for the uneasiness they had given him.

### TIGER FIGHT.

In India, tiger fights are by no means unfrequent. A square of fifty feet is fenced off with bamboo lattice work, several feet high, in order to prevent the animal from leaping among the people, which has sometimes taken place. The tiger is placed in a cage on one side of the square, and an immense crowd of spectators usually assemble outside the fence, impatiently waiting for the fight. Upon a given signal, the tiger is driven into the area by fireworks. In a combat of this sort described by a recent traveller, a buffalo was first let in against the tiger: both animals appeared equally reluctant to engage and watched each other most attentively. The tiger was again compelled to move by the fireworks, and the buffalo advanced two or three steps, on which the tiger again crouched. A dog was next thrown in, but the tiger seemed unwilling to attack even him. An elephant was next sent into the square, when the tiger retreating, uttered a cry of terror, and in despair he attempted to leap over the fence, but failed. The elephant approaching by direction of his rider, attempted to throw himself on his knees upon the tiger, but he avoided this danger. The elephant in his turn became alarmed, and no exertion of his rider could induce him to repeat the attack; but advancing to the gate, he soon made a passage through it, to the terror of the spectators. the poor tiger, however, lay panting on the ground, without attempting to profit by the opportunity to escape. A second elephant was now turned in, but he proved as unsuccessful as the former one. The tiger at length facing his adversary, sprung upon his forehead, where he hung for some seconds, till the elephant collecting all his might, with one violent jerk dashed him to the ground, where he lay unable to rise. The conqueror was satisfied with his victory, and turning quickly round, he rushed towards the fence, with his tusks lifted up, and raised the whole frame work, together with some persons who had climbed upon it. A scene of terror and confusion now followed not to be described; the elephant, however, made his way through without injuring any person and the tiger was too much exausted to follow him.

### TURKISH BEAUTIES.

The face of a Turkish woman must not be seen in public; if a man meets one in the streets unveiled, he turns his face towards the wall till she has passed: so strong is the force of custom, that I one day saw the Disdar Aga turn his back upon his own daughter, a young girl of exquisite beauty, as she walked unveiled up the steps of the propylæa. These ladies, however, are not so squeamish when out of observation, as I myself soon afterwards found. Copying inscriptions one afternoon in the court-yard of Lusieri, whilst that worthy signore was enjoying his siesta, I heard a gentle knocking at the outer gates, which I immediately opened, and discovered, to my great surprise, about twelve or fifteen Turkish ladies, covered with long white mantles or veils, reaching from head to foot. Having let them in, they made me understand, by signs, the object of their visit was to see a fine clock, with musical chimes, which Lord Elgin had presented to the city of Athens, as if to recall the despoiler of the Parthenon every hour to remembrance. They followed me slowly, in perfect silence, to the temporary shed in which it was placed; but had no sooner entered than they began to giggle, and presently burst into a loud laugh: they then threw back suddenly their long veils, as if by a preconcerted scheme to surprise me by that blaze of beauty which radiated from their large black eyes: I certainly never beheld so glorious a sight. I may have seen handsomer women, perhaps, than any individual among them, but never did I see such a combination of beauties; such beaming eyes and silken lashes, or such dazzling complexions; they appeared like a legion of Houries sent express from the paradise of Mahomet. The lovely creatures seemed to enjoy my astonishment, and to triumph in the effect of their charms: encompassing me in a circle, they gently pushed me towards the clock, that I might show them its mechanism; this I had no sooner done than, with a shout of joy, they seized the wires, and rang such a peal upon the chimes, that the Italian awoke from his nap, and running to the spot in his gown and slippers, began to chide them in so severe a strain, that the laughter immediately ceased, silence was restored, the veils drawn again over their faces, and, in the same slow and solemn step with which they entered, the whole party moved off the premises, leaving me in the state of a person just awakened out of a most extraordinary dream.—*Hughes's Travels in Greece.*

## COLLECTANEA.

*New Way of Getting a Wife.*—The Governor of the workhouse, in a town not a dozen miles out of the road between Manchester and Liverpool, Eng. had the misfortune, some time ago, to lose his spouse by death. As he had no daughter old enough to take the duty his wife had discharged in the establishment, it was intimated to him by his principal, that they should be under the necessity of introducing a matron. Anxious to avert this contingency, the Governor determined to get married, and forthwith despatched an epistle to one of the Overseers of a very populous town in the neighbourhood, intimating his wish "to change his condition," and requesting his correspondent to look out for a lady from forty to fifty years of age, who might suit his purpose. The letter, of course, created a good deal of mirth amongst the Church-wardens and Sidesmen of the very populous town alluded to, and one of the former, handing it to an Overseer of the poor, desired him to select a wife for the applicant. The Overseer, happening to call in at a shop of an acquaintance, mentioned the commission with which he was intrusted, when the shopkeeper straightway exclaimed, "Why, my aunt ——— will just be the thing for him." The lady's disposition was sounded, and she was found not indisposed for the negociation; accordingly, the tender swain was informed, by a letter written on the Sunday evening, that his agent had procured a help-mate for him. This gentleman, on coming to his office, on the Monday morning, was surprised to find his correspondent already waiting his arrival, and impatient to be introduced, without delay, to his future wife. To cut the story short, suffice it to observe, that the introduction took place, the preliminaries were speedily arranged, and the parties, in the course of a fortnight, united in the holy bonds of matrimony, in which, we understand, they live quite as happily as many persons whose attachment has had a long duration and a more romantic commencement.

### SINGULAR PHENOMENON.

A correspondent sends us the following account of a curious phenomenon, though produced by unphilosophical means. He submits it for explanation;—"Having placed a slice of dried Dutch salmon upon the point of a *highly polished steel toasting-fork,* and having held it at a moderate distance from the fire, with the intention of roasting it, I was surprised to observe, that, in a few minutes, it appeared rather singularly decomposed, from circumstances not naturally, nor usually, the result of heat moderately applied; and, upon closer examination, I found my 'breakfast relish' charged with a considerable portion of *igneous matter.* Upon holding it closer to the fire, the fish emitted frequent and vivid sparks of light, which were afterwards succeeded by a sudden repulsion of the toasting-fork wire, very much resembling an electric shock. I have since repeated this experiment on a larger scale, which has been attended with similar effects, with these differences only:—the sparks have been more numerous—the repulsion of the wire has been sufficiently violent to create pain in the hand holding it—and the fish has retained a strong smell, not unlike that produced by striking two flints together."—*Literary Gazette.*

### IMPORTANCE OF FEMALE EDUCATION.

Who is it that moulds and directs the character of our boys for the first ten or twelve years of their life?—Not the father; for such are his engagements, or such the state and reserve of his manners, that his sons but rarely come in contact with him. No: it is in the nursery; it is in the gentle and attractive society of the mother; it is in her affectionate bosom, and on her lap, that the blossoms of the heart and mind begin their bloom; it is she who bends the twig, and thus decides the character of the tree. How then ought she to be accomplished for this important office! How wide and diversified her reading and information! How numerous the historic models of great men with which her memory should be stored! How grand and noble the tone of her own character!

### *Receipt for Lowness of Spirits.*

Take one ounce of the Seeds of Resolution, properly mixed with the oil of Good Conscience—infuse into it a large spoonful of the Salts of Patience—distil very carefully a composing plant, called "Others' Woes," which you will find in every part of the Garden of Life, growing under the broad leaves of Disguise—add a small quantity, and it will greatly assist the Salts of Patience in their operation—gather a handful of the blossoms of HOPE, then sweeten them properly with a syrup made of the Balm of Providence; and if you can get any of the seed of True Friendship, you will have the most valuable Medicine that can be administered: but you must be very careful to get the true seed, as there is a weed that very much resembles it, called Self interest, which will spoil the whole composition. Make the ingredients up into small pills, which may be called Pills of Comfort—take one night and morning, and in a short time the cure will be effectually completed.

### COMMENT L'AIMEZ VOUS.

In playing the game of "*Comment l'aimez-vous?*" one person leaves the room, and in his or her absence, the company fix upon some word, which has several significations, or of which opposite things may be predicated. The person who is to propose the question then enters the room, asks the company, in rotation, how they like it, and from a comparison of the various answers, must discover what the thing is.—To illustrate this, suppose the word to be a *place.*—One of the company likes it at court; another likes it in the lower boxes of the theatre; a third likes it fried or boiled (alluding to a plaice, *fish*;) a fourth likes it in your affections; a fifth likes it in heaven, &c. &c. From these answers, it will readily be discovered that the thing can only be *Place.* Much of the interest of this game depends, of course, upon a good selection of words, which, in their different senses, afford the greatest apparent contrarieties. These may easily be found by reference to a spelling book, or dictionary. That person in the company who gives the guesser the broadest hint, and thereby enables him or her to find out the word, must then go out of the room in turn.

The present Lord Chancellor of England, Eldon, has the reputation of being avaricious and of wanting decision on the Bench. The English newspapers assail him with such jests as the following:

"Before Mr. Bell had finally retired from the Court of Chancery, he waited on the Lord Chancellor to apprise him of his intention. The learned Lord, justly appreciating the distinguished legal abilities of Mr. Bell, remonstrated with him on the impolicy of putting his intentions in immediate execution. "My Lord," said Mr. Bell, "I am growing old." "I am your senior by some years," replied Lord Eldon. "My Lord, I feel myself growing weak." "I am much weaker, Mr. Bell," said the Chancellor. "I have a swimming in my head"—"and so have I," retorted his Lordship. "My Lord," said Mr. Bell, "I have made money enough." The Chancellor was silent.

From the American Monthly Magazine.

### THE DUELLIST.

> Hurt honour, in an evil—cursed hour,
> Drove me to murder——————
> My honesty—sweet peace of mind—all—all!
> Are barter'd for a name!
>
> *Coleman, jun.*

Some months ago, I paid a visit to the seat of my friend Henry Howard, whom I had not seen for several years; and during the short time that I spent with him, many a pleasing hour was passed in recalling the recollection of departed days, and in conjuring up the occurrences of other years. Circumstances which had then recently transpired, introduced in the course of conversation, the subject of Duelling, and as the relation which my friend then gave me, was of a very interesting nature I take the liberty to repeat it in detail.

"I was once," said he, "on the eve of becoming a participator in this deplorable practice.—An acquaintance had challenged me on some trifling occasion, and being then young, thoughtless and spirited, I deemed I could not as a man of honour refuse the call. I had accordingly sat down in the heighth of my anger to write an acceptance, when the letter which I now hold was brought me by a servant. It was sent to me by a friend, who had been bitterly taught in the school of experience, and who having casually heard of my quarrel, considered it a duty to prevent what might be the fatal consequences. To it I owe the change of my views—my peace—my happiness—perhaps my life. I shall therefore read it to you without further preface.

"I heard, my young friend, that you have received a challenge, and I have further understood that your intention is to accept it. Permit me to request, before the die is cast, that you will pause one moment, and listen to the story of one, who like you was once happy, and might still have been so had the voice of friendly admonition been sounded before him. How miserable he *has been*, how wretched he *now is*, tongue cannot tell.

"It is not my intention to enter into argument with you on the subject. Objections to duelling have been often repeated, and your own good sense will suggest them all; I shall merely offer you a recital of my sorrows and sufferings, and leave you to *feel* for yourself.

"One of my earliest friends and associates, was Albert Harding. We had known each other from infancy—we had conned our tasks, and played our games, and shared our grievances together,—and we had grown up like twin trees, that cling closer as they advance in size. Many is the hour of unalloyed bliss that winged its unobserved flight over us in that sweet season of innocence, when our sports had no pleasure, unless they were mutually partaken. Would that I had sunk into death at that blessed period, for then I should have been spared the pain of that dreadful reverse which I have since experienced! But I must not dwell upon that happy period: for it makes my heart ache, and my eyes tearful, whenever I look back upon the past, and see those happy days, like a bright constellation, shining through the darkness of succeeding years. Suffice it to say, that our childhood passed serenely away, amidst the interchange of more than fraternal affections, till at length the lapse of eighteen years, gave us the signal of approach to manhood. We now both entered into the world—but it was not capable of changing our hearts; we had not indeed the opportunity of meeting so frequently as we had done, but our friendship remained unbroken. At length, however, an incident occurred that tended to mar our peace forever.

I had casually discovered that Albert was attached to an amiable young lady in our vicinity, with whom I also had some acquaintance; but I did not then know that his affections were so deeply engaged, as I had afterwards reason to believe they were. I undertook to rally him on the subject, and at first he bore with me calmly and patiently. I was in a most mischievous humour at the time, and pursued my raillery with little mercy. Still he continued to take my impertinence in good part. I urged the siege, until at length I fairly ran down his good nature, and he lost his equanimity, denouncing me in round terms as an absolute fool." I told him that was an expression I had not expected from him, but still I continued to tease him, and left little unsaid that could make him and the object of his attentions appear ridiculous. All this was done in a spirit of good humour on my part, but I ought to have known that it was trifling too much with an easy and pliant temper. One bitter word led to another, till we both became fairly irritated, and forgot what we owed to each other as fellow creatures and as friends. A vague and hasty insinuation against my character, which he threw out in the heighth of his anger, I considered as an unpardonable offence. I told him fiercely that he should repent the words he had uttered, and flung away from him full of the inspiration of revenge.

"I immediately went home, and in the ecstacy of my rage, wrote and dispatched him a challenge to meet me the next morning. It was briefly answered in the course of a few hours, with the expression of a perfect willingness on his part to give me all the satisfaction my rage could desire, and concluded with a taunting threat, that I should "*meet the chastisement my insolence deserved.*"

"I did not sleep much that night; for I must confess I had begun to repent somewhat of my rashness. I saw that I had effected a fearful change in my condition. I had made my bosom friend my open enemy; I had turned myself in burning wrath against him, whom I had before loved with the warmest affection; in short, I had, th—

my own imprudence, lost the playmate of my childhood, the companion of my riper years,—my best and only confidant. Conscience loudly declared that an apology might restore him, and that it was no more than my duty, under all the circumstances of the case, to make one; but Pride stepped in and whispered that I had been insulted—that an apology on my part would be degradation—and that now I had entered upon the business, there was no retreating with *honour*, and I must go on. So I discharged conscience from her duty, and deliberately resolved to murder my dearest friend.

"After a night of restless agitation, the fatal morning came; and though it arose in its usual brightness, with all its dewy softness and beauty, yet it was a morning of gloom to me; for I was going to the commission of a deed, which my heart could not warrant, nor my conscience approve. I dressed myself with an agitated hand—put my pistols into my pocket, and slipping quietly out of the house, hastened to the appointed spot. Albert was already waiting with his second, and mine had also preceded me.—I scowled darkly on my opponent, but I thought he looked as if he pitied me. Why should he do so?—I did not want his pity!—The pity of an enemy! Oh! no! I hated him the worse that he should look compassionate. The seconds examined our weapons, and ten paces were agreed on as the distance.—We took our stations, back to back—measured the ground—reached the point—turned—and fired!!—Albert's pistol was first discharged, and ere I had time to know that I was uninjured, mine had taken its effect. The first thing that I beheld after the awful momentary shudder had passed, was the victim of my revenge stretched insensible on the ground!—Shall I pretend to describe my sensations at this moment? O! no! were I to make the attempt, I should do injustice to feelings for which language has no parallel. He was wounded in the breast, and the crimson stream of life was pouring forth in torrents. With the first gush, my hatred died away.—I now felt that I loved him more than ever; but alas! it was too late! I threw myself on my knees beside him; I clasped his cold hand, and sat watching in mute and breathless agony for the appearance of that animation, which I feared would never return.—How long I remained in this situation I cannot tell—for insensibility came to my relief and when I recovered I found myself lying at home on my bed. I saw the anxious faces of my friends about me, but the memory of what had passed, was confused, dim and indistinct. I was in a state of high fever, and it was necessary I should be kept quiet. All my friends left me but my mother, and she sat silently watching at my bed side. There I lay—tearless and sleepless—and the remembrance of the direful incidents came upon me, one by one, in thoughts of burning agony. I tossed and turned and turmoiled on my couch, but there was no rest, and it seemed as if my whole body was wrapped in one sheet of flame!—O! that I could forget the horrors of that dreadful night! that I could cast them for ever into the depths of oblivion, where they should be remembered no more! After a while they gave me an opiate, and I slept—but sleep was worse than wakefulness, for it brought with it dreams so terrific, that the very recollection of them is anguish. Methought I was in some place of wild unreality, such as we often traverse in our night visions, and was standing there alone, with a naked poignard in my hand; presently there came one whom I knew to be my friend, and he smiled upon me; but I was full of strong passions, and his smile was like poison, and I seemed hurried forward by some invisible power, which I struggled to resist, until my dagger had pierced the heart of the phantom before me. Then as I drew it away, I thought the blood bursted forth and covered me with a shower. At length he vanished, and I thought there arose in his place, a frightful demon, who seized me ere I was aware, and dragging me to the end of a dreadful precipice, made me look down into a hideous abyss, into which, every moment he threatened to plunge me. I shuddered and awoke with a scream.

"After a long and dreary night, the day dawned, and then for the first time I thought to enquire of Albert. They told me he was alive.—With the word, hope come to my pillow, and I enjoyed a short and quiet slumber. After this refreshment, I felt myself better, and I began rapidly to mend. The next day I was able to go out, and my first object was to visit my poor victim.—I went into his chamber—he was lying on his bed, pale and languid; it was a sight I could scarcely endure, for my heart said within me "Thou art the fiend who has created this!" I sat down by his side—took his hand and burst into tears. I could not articulate a word. When I had become somewhat composed I said, "Albert, I hope" ———But he interrupted me. "Oh no!" said he "do not hope! there is no hope now! it is too late; I cannot live—it will all soon be over! but I wanted to see you, Charles, before I departed, that I might ask your forgiveness!" "Forgiveness!" cried I, "forgiveness! it is *I* who need forgiveness at *your* hands, and it was *that* which I came to ask! Am I not your murderer? It is the *injurer* and not the *injured*, who stands in need of pardon. Oh! Albert do not ask forgiveness of *me!*" "Yes, Charles, I must: I am deeply to blame for having accepted your call; had my pride only allowed me to refuse, how much anguish I should have saved you. For myself, it is no matter!" "Albert! Albert! do not talk thus, you will drive me mad! I have nothing against you; every thing is forgiven: only say that you pardon *me!*" He raised himself gently in the bed, and opened his arms; I threw myself upon his bosom. "Yes, Charles, all that I have to pardon in thee is past, and as we forgive each other now, so may we find mercy at the throne of Heaven!" These were his last words—he sunk quietly back upon the pillow—and shortly after was no more. It is awful to think how I stood tottering on the narrow isthmus between hope and despair. O! that I could blot that period forever from the annals of existence! I would not live it over, if by doing so I could purchase worlds.

"I stood and gazed upon his cold and pallid form as he lay extended in death, and as I gazed, the world and all its pleasures seemed like vanity to me. Above all I could not help reflecting with intolerable anguish, how utterly insignificant had been the cause of all the distress before me. A few idle words, unguardedly uttered, had done all this! And what were they at last? Merely the thoughtless effervescence of a ruffled temper! And yet insignificant as they were, they had quenched life—they had destroyed peace—they had blasted hopes—they had blighted prospects—they had cut down the flower that ought to have bloomed for many a long year, in the midst of its youthful glory—they had made me the assassin of my friend! These were my own thoughts, tearing at the root of my happiness; while the bereaved mother, and the sighs and tears of mourning brothers and sisters were every moment fixing the arrows of remorse in my heart! Oh! what would I not have given had I possessed the power to restore the life I had taken away!—But I am going beyond bounds; I did not intend to have carried my narration so far; but it seemed to be my duty to warn you of the horrors that await such a course as that I have pursued. From that time to the present, I have never known the sweet peace which I enjoyed before. I have indeed derived some consolation from the remembrance that I obtained my friend's forgiveness; and I trust I have now also obtained it from a higher source; but the recollection of that period is a gloomy spectre that haunts me in every walk of life, and its evil events have cast a deep shade over my existence, that will stretch forward even to the very verge of the grave! Pardon me, my young friend, for detaining you so long; but believe me, I have your welfare much at heart. I have this detail without comment, trusting it may warn you against the commission of an error, which will bring with it unceasing repentance, and unconquerable misery. If it have the least effect in preserving you in peace and innocence, I shall then have the satisfaction of believing, that my many sufferings have not been entirely in vain." "CHARLES WOODLEY."

"After reading this" said Henry, as he laid down the letter, "my views were entirely altered, and I turned with horror from the project, which I was before in the very act of undertaking. The pen which I had taken up to write an acceptance to the challenge, I now used to endite an apology. An explanation followed in course—our disagreement was adjusted—and our friendship restored. What the result would have been had I acted otherwise, it is impossible to say: but there is reason to believe that the consequences of an opposite course, however they might have eventuated, would have been of a nature most truly deplorable and unhappy." O.

## European Intelligence.

From late London papers.

The French expedition of Discovery under Capt. Duperre, put into Otaheite in May last. The expedition had discovered four Islands in the Southern Ocean not before heard of.

Sir George Ralph Collier, K. C. B. a captain in the Royal Navy, put an end to his life on the 24th of March, by blowing his brains out with a pistol, which he seized in a moment of frenzy, in consequence of some severe structures passed upon his official conduct in "James' Naval History." He was a son of Admiral Collier, and had for some time been labouring under occasional fits of mental irritation. [The strictures in James' History, alluded to, is the account which is there given of the escape of the American frigate Constitution, and the prizes the Cyane and Levant, from the British squadron, commanded by Capt. Collier, when the former were surprized at anchor at Porte Praya, island of St. Jago, during the late war. The attack censures Capt. C. severely, but it is an infamous libel upon the American officers.]

On the 24th of March, a dreadful fire occurred at Woolwich, which consumed the whole range of houses composing Ashtown, together with an immensity of out-buildings. The fire was near the arsenal and public stores; but fortunately the buildings consumed stood, as it were, in a valley, and by themselves. The number of buildings destroyed is not stated.

Barcelona papers and letters have been received to the 15th. They contain accounts of disputes in many parts of Catalonia, in consequence of the delay of the amnesty. The priests, it is said, are stimulating the peasantry to massacre the constitutionalists. The French authorities had forbidden the entrance into Barcelona, of the members of the Criminal Tribunal established by the Barron d'Eroles, at the Seu d'Urgel.

It is reported that a loan has been contracted for by Messrs. Baring, Rothschild, and Lafitte, with the French Ministry, to the enormous nominal amount of 3,300,000,000 of francs, about equal to 132,000,000*l.* sterling.

A paragraph from Odessa, dated Feb. 25, states, that "letters from Constantinople confirm what had been announced, concerning the illness of Saida Effendi, the delays M. de Minziacky had met with in his negociations, and the reproaches which the Grand Vizier had addressed to Lord Strangford respecting the assistance the Greeks receive from England. People are now anxious to know how Saida Effendi will receive M. de Minziacky, whose conciliating character is well known in Constantinople. Saida Effendi, is a cunning and well informed Turk. It is possible that he may contrive some pretence for granting the evacuation of the principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia, which the Porte had refused to the Internuncio of Austria, in his note of the 8th November, 1823. It is even affirmed that Saida Effendi must have declared to Lord Strangford, some time ago, that he considered the evacuation of these principalities as a satisfaction due to Russia."

The Sardinian vessel Murry, Mortes, from Leghorn to Algiers, with a cargo of naval stores and a diamond crown for the Dey, has been captured and carried into Malta, where the cargo was taken out, freight paid, and ship discharged.

A steam packet, built on Annesly and Lowerby's patent, ran on the 21st of January, between Hull and Selby, no less than one hundred and sixty-five miles in twelve hours! This is at the rate of almost fourteen miles an hour.

Sir Thomas Plumer, Master of the Rolls, died on the night of March 24. [When at the bar, Sir Thomas defended O'Connor, who was tried at Maidstone, with O'Quigley, and another, for high treason. In 1806 he was appointed Solicitor General by Mr. Fox.]

The 26th of March was assigned for the third reading of the Slave Trade Bill in the House of Commons. Mr. Canning hoped that it would not be postponed beyond that day, seeing that the only chance of the measure being carried into beneficial operation the present year, was the act reaching America before the end of the present session of Congress.

The Mayor of Toulouse notifies the public that, *on account of an extraordinary circumstance*, the police, being desirous to prevent the sad consequence likely to result from the great quantity of dogs which crowd into the town from the neighbouring country, will cause poison to be spread throughout all the streets, from the 25th to the 31st of March, inclusive.

The trial of nine highwaymen was concluded at Paris on the 20th of March. Three were sentenced to death, five to the gallies for life, and one was acquitted. In leaving the Court, one of the five exclaimed—"This is a sentence worthy of the 12th century. I am condemned without witnesses." [He was convicted by a majority of seven against five of the jury.]

The village of Couchardin, (department of the Isere,) has been nearly destroyed by fire. Eighty houses fell a prey to the flames, and nothing was saved except the cattle.

*Ireland.*—We regret to mention that the disturbances in the county of Limerick are beginning again to wear a serious aspect. A murder, as the event, we fear will prove it to be, has been committed on the person of Mr. Read, a Barrister, and some houses have been robbed of arms.—*Dublin Evening Post.*

We regret exceedingly, (says the Dublin Evening Post, of the 23d of March,) to state that disturbances in Limerick, Cork, and Kilkenny, continue. We will not say that they are alarming, but certainly they are of a nature that must inflict pain on every man who has a regard for this miserable country, and its wretched inhabitants, to whatever rank or class they may belong. In Kildorrery, (Cork,) a murder has been committed on a man named Sullivan. Near Buttevant, in the same country, the house of Mr. Itward, a farmer, was burnt. In Tipperary, near New Inn, a man named Conway had his scull fractured, of which he died. We have already mentioned the murder of Mr. Marum, in Kilkenny. By a mis-print it was stated that his son had shared the same fate: the latter was wounded, but is recovering. At or near Callaw, however, in the same country, one Long, a process-server, who endeavored to levy tythes, was murdered on the same day. In Limerick they are continuing to arrest, under the Insurrection Act. Sixteen men were taken up, on the 20th instant, in Kilmeady, in this county.

The news of the death of Sir Thomas Maitland, caused so much joy amongst the Greeks, that the city of Missolonghi was illuminated the two nights after its arrival.

*Rome, Feb.* 21.—A report prevails, that a volcano has come out of the centre of the commercial town of Aleppo, in Syria, and afterwards turned into a lake.

A letter from Odessa, dated Feb. 25, says—"The solemn promise made by the Senate of Hydra to the European Consuls, to respect the Gulf of Smyrna, has produced a strong sensation here. The French Consul, who offered his intervention to prevent an attack upon Smyrna, has received from the Hydriot Senate, a gold sword, valued at 10,000 piastres, bearing the inscription, "*Dieu et la Foi.*"

Accounts from Constantinople, to Feb. 12th, contradict the report of Peace having been ratified with Persia, and state that the Turkish army had recently been completely defeated in the neighbourhood of Bagdad.

Late intelligence from China induced a belief that the difficulties between the British merchants and the Chinese, had been adjusted.

The British inhabitants of Calcutta have subscribed the enormous sum of nearly £9000, for the purpose of having a portrait painted of the honourable John Adam, esq. After paying the expence of the portrait the surplus is to be applied to charitable purposes.

The French government, according to letters from the most respectable source, was about to acknowledge the independency of *Hayti.* The last advices from Havre, state that an advance had taken place in the price of St. Domingo Coffee, in consequence of news just received from Paris, that a decree was issued annulling the privileges hitherto allowed to French vessels on imports to that Island. It is now believed that France will pursue the policy of England, by acknowledging and opening a commercial intercourse with the late Spanish South American States. A French consul has already arrived at Laguira, it is said, with the most friendly professions.

Letters from Genoa of the 6th, mention the capture of ten Spanish vessels by the Algerines, and and that they had descended on the coast of Valencia add carried off 47 persons, men, women and children.

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When Riego was taken prisoner, there was with him an Englishman, named Matthews, who held a regular commission under the constitutional Government. Of this man nothing was heard of for some time; but it now appears that he has for four months been in solitary confinement, exposed to all the horrors and cruelties which the refined malignity of Ferdinand could invent; and that he was at one time kept without food in his dungeon or 58 hours.

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FALMOUTH, (Eng.) March 12.

Arrived, the Duke of Marlbro' Packet, from Lisbon. She brings an account that the city was in a state of great commotion, in consequence of the body of the Marquis of Lorrero, or Lorrejo, the King's minister and great favourite, being found murdered in the palace, and suspicion strongly attached itself to the *second* personage in the kingdom as the principal therein.

It is also said that the Coude del Palmella, one of the first officers of state had been alarmed for the safety of his own life, and had fled or secreted himself.

Another account from Falmouth states—"It is said that the Prince Don Miguel has killed one of the Ministers by stabbing him, and that another has been obliged to leave Lisbon."

### AFFAIRS OF GREECE.

All the advices from Greece and its neighborhood, continue to be of the most cheering character. It is stated in the Augsburg Gazette, that a vessel had arrived at Trieste from Smyrna, in twelve days, bringing intelligence that Carysto, the capture of which had been so often announced, has at length surrendered to Odysseus. According to the capitulation concluded between the Chiefs of the two parties, the Turkish garrison are to be conducted to Negropont. Letters from Durazzo, in Albania, state that a corps of the Greeks, consisting of two thousand men, has arrived in the environs of Arta. Patras was expected to surrender shortly. Lord Byron had adopted a Greek dress, and had marched with a corps against Lepanto. He was appointed a member of the council of Western Greece. It was reported that the Pacha of Scutari, had raised the standard of rebellion against Turkey, and declared his intention of making common cause with the Albanians and Hellences.

Several English officers of merit, had recently arrived in Greece, and several cargoes of munitions of war.

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The London Courier of March 23, acknowledges the receipt of Sierra Leone Gazettes to the 17th Jan. in which they notice the great increase of the gold trade the past year. It is stated the gold traders arrived in Caravans. The great slave mart was in the neighbourhood of the Gallinas. The slaves are taken in boats or canoes from the various ports where they are collected, to a small neck of land, from whence they reach the above place in half an hour's march. The French flag continues to be disgraced by an active employment, in this odious traffic. The Sierra papers express, in strong terms, their belief that the French Government connive at it.

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A surgical operation was performed at St. Louis hospital, in Paris, the last season, on a peasant of La Fere, who swallowed a small reptile, two years before. Tortured by excruciating pain, the man, last season entered St. Louis hospital to be opened. An incision was made a little below the cordiac orifice of the stomach, which exposed the animal; it immediately coiled itself back from the opening, out of sight. An assistant put his finger into the wound and drew out a snake two and a half feet long, and eighteen lines in circumference. It lived sixty hours. The patient felt great relief immediately; his recovery was rapid.

## SCRAPS

FROM LATE LONDON PUBLICATIONS.

It is a remarkable circumstance, that ten Admirals [of the British Navy] have died every year during the last ten years.

The grand total of the population of Lower Canada is 427,465. The Catholics are in number 364,411. The Clergy and Nuns in Quebec, 217; Montreal, 180.

It is said that considerable contracts have been entered into in England, for Steam Engines, and other machinery, by the Anglo-Mexican Mining Association.

Mr. Harris has engaged a French Company of Comedians, to perform at his Theatre in Dublin.

The number of Brewers in England and Scotland are 1990—quantity of Strong Beer brewed, 1,265,871 barrels—Small Beer do. 1,290,275 barrels. The quantity of Beer brewed in Britain, it is said, would float all the British vessels of war in commission.

Arthur Burns, an Irish labourer, has been left a million of dollars by an uncle, (a merchant,) who died in Calcutta.

James Murray, fishing in the Clyde, caught a very large codfish, weighing 17 lbs. 4 oz. in the gut of which he found a gold watch, bearing the inscription, on a paper in the case of it, "Hugh Davies, of Wrexham;" there was a chain and seal attached to the watch.

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FROM AFRICA.—The Providence, (R. I.) Journal, contains some extracts from the journal of the brig Argus, arrived there from Africa. A French schooner was blown up near Cape Mount, on the 23d November, with all her crew, about twenty-eight in number, and ten slave dealers, all of whom lost their lives. Only one person on board was saved, who states that the captain threw some burning spirits from his finger, which accidentally fell into a barrel of gun-powder. Sir Charles M'Carty, with his English and black troops, had marched from Cape Coast to make war upon the Ashantees, a powerful nation in the interior of the Gold Coast. They have blockaded all the Ashantee paths to the Coast, which makes trade dull.

From the United States Gazette.

### *Mr. & Mrs. Coad's Young Ladies' Seminary.*

Having been requested, in conjunction with J. O'Daniel, Esq. to decide on the claims of the respective candidates for the prize medals, which are annually awarded to such of Mr. Coad's pupils, as by diligence and application to their studies, shall have merited such distinction, it affords me great pleasure to state, that the result of the examination held for this purpose, at Mr. Coad's rooms, on the evening of the 14th inst. was at once gratifying to the audience and highly creditable to the pupils. The facility and ease with which nearly all the pupils answered questions in ancient and modern history, chronology and geography, particularly the latter, was matter of astonishment and admiration to all present, and evinced an acquaintance with those branches of knowledge, scarcely to be expected in such youthful students—indeed the progress of each member of the different classes, appeared so nearly equal, in point of advancement, that the decision in favor of any one, was exceedingly difficult and embarrassing. The exercises in geography were of a character peculiarly fitted to impress on the memory and understanding the various subjects bro't into view.—Problems on the terrestrial globe were solved with a celerity that would have done credit to a veteran in the science. The method of computing distances and of ascertaining the bearings of one place from another, by referring to the globe or map, appeared to be equally familiar to them.

Mr. Coad's method of teaching English grammar, by analysis, is eminently calculated to accelerate the learner's progress in this important branch of a solid and practical education.

I cannot conclude these remarks without expressing an earnest wish, that Mr. Coad's abilities as a teacher may become more extensively known and appreciated by his fellow citizens; and that the skill and judgment so unequivocally displayed by him on the late occasion, in giving a proper direction to the faculties of those committed to his charge, may be made further instrumental in diffusing that light into the minds of a portion of the rising generation, as will qualify them for discharging the various duties of life, with credit to themselves and honor to their country. T.

### FROM RIO JANEIRO.

By an arrival at Salem, Mass. from Rio Janeiro, accounts have been received from that place to the 24th Feb. which state that letters from the U. S. Consul at Valparaiso mention the sailing of the Franklin 74, in pursuit of a piratical cruiser under Spanish colours. A letter dated St. Jago de Chili, Dec. 15, says, that the Chilian frigate Independence had accompanied the Franklin, and describes the privateer to be an English built brig of 16 guns, equipped at Rio, and manned at Chiloe by the Spaniards.—This vessel had captured the British ship Stanmore, which had been chartered by a Chilian East India Company, with a cargo on board valued at $135,000, and 3600 qtls. copper. After taking the money, the pirates released the vessel. The Franklin is reported to have joined in the pursuit because the American Consul at Coquimbo was on board the Stanmore, and had been detained by the Spaniards. Two other privateers of the same description, were cruising off the coast of Chili.

Lord Cochrane was at Rio on the 23d of Feb. with a fleet destined for the blockade of Pernambuco, which place had refused to acknowledge the authority of the Emperor. It is said that Lord C. had been recalled by the British government with an offer of being reinstated in all his former authority and high rank in the navy. The English had a large squadron on the coast, and were daily expecting reinforcements. The ship Cambridge of 90 guns, with Consuls on board for La Plata, Chili and Peru, had arrived at Rio. The French had 2 frigates, 2 sloops and a brig, and were likewise expecting reinforcements. It was reported that the king of France had placed these vessels at the order of the Emperor of Brazil. It was also reported that Spain had ceded the island of Chiloe to France.

### COLOMBIAN EXPEDITION.

The Royal Gazette of the 14th ultimo, published at Nassau, (N. P.) states, that great alarm prevailed on the coast of Cuba, in consequence of intelligence received from Jamaica, that a Colombian vessel of war had arrived at Kingston for the purpose of procuring a loan of money, for fitting out from some port on the Main an expedition to consist of from fifteen hundred to two thousand men, for the purpose of revolutionizing the Island of Cuba. It was said this force would land on the south side of the Island, opposite to Principe, where they expected to be joined immediately by a considerable number of the inhabitants disposed for independence. This account was credited by many, but it was also reported that the troops were intended to assist the people of Vera Cruz, in destroying the castle of St. Juan de Uloa, which had so long been annoying that place by its fire on the town.

### FROM PERNAMBUCO.

The Stanton, Capt. Burtch, arrived at New-Bedford, Mass. stopped at Pernambuco on the 16th March, and sailed again on the 21st.—The following occurrence took place during Capt. B's stay at that port, the particulars of which are as follows:

On the 20th March, the President of Pernambuco was arrested by some troops and sent as Prisoner to one of the Forts, the Commandant of which would not receive him as such. He then retired to Olinda with such of the troops as were friendly to him, the other party taking a different direction. On the morning of our sailing, the President and his party which was said to be the strongest returned with him quietly to the City, and it was reported that the others had dispersed. It was thought by some that this was only a stratagem of the President to ascertain the number and strength of his friends, and by others, that it was a prelude to a more serious affair.

Lord Cochrane was daily expected at Pernambuco. Captain Perkins of the Floyd, just arrived at Pernambuco from Rio Janeiro, reported that the King of the Sandwich Islands, Rihoriho with two of his wives had arrived there in an English ship, on his way to England. He was received with every mark of attention and respect.

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The trial of Thomas Jones, for being concerned in the murder of the Captain and Mate of the brig Holkar, has terminated in the District Court at New-York, and the prisoner proved guilty. Upwards of five years have elapsed since this bloody deed was perpetrated. The ocean into which was thrown the mangled corses of the unfortunate persons, at this time holds no vestiges of their forms; but, such are the inscrutable ways of Providence, that when the murderer felt himself secure, as to punishment on earth his hour had arrived; his long extended chain of iniquity had unfolded its last link, and the hour of retributive justice was upon him.

The frequency of murders in the United States is truly appalling. Almost every mail records some tragical event, which, by our journals, are imprinted on every eye; it being required by the public curiosity upon the subject. There is an intensity of feeling experienced in combining the minor and corroborating facts, which confirm and sustain the principal testimony in capital cases, not felt on other occasions, which arises from our abhorrence of the crime, our sanction of the punishment awaiting the offender, and the interposition of an over-ruling power, manifesting itself at times in the developement of the crime, "When heaven's cherubims, horsed upon the sightless courser of the air, blow the horrid deed in every eye."

## Weekly Compendium.

Miss Sarah Coffin, an interesting young lady, about twenty-four years of age, who resided with her mother in Sixth street, below Chesnut, in descending the stairway, on Monday evening, unfortunately fell over the bannister and broke her neck. Her death was instantaneous.

Mrs. ANN CARSON, a woman whose history and character are well known to the citizens of Philadelphia, died on Tuesday morning in the Walnut street prison, of typhus fever, aged 38 years.

Mr. Lemuel B. Lennox, formerly of Baltimore and late of Philadelphia, died at New York, on Wednesday morning, in consequence of a severe fall he received on board the Steam Boat Bellona, going from Amboy to New York. He was in the 28th year of his age.

Was drowned at Market-street Wharf, on Saturday evening, the 24th ult. a white man named John Muccleheny, about 5 feet 10 inches high, stout made, light hair; had on, an old gray mixture coattee, striped waiscoat, red flannel roundabout, white muslin shirt, blue coarse pantaloons, black bombazet drawers, woolen stockings, and coarse shoes with large nails in the heels.

FIRE.—A fire broke out in the village of Cooperstown, N. Y. on Friday week, which consumed eight or ten buildings, consisting of barns, stables, &c. What is very singular, is the fact, that the fire occurred in the very heart of the village, and swept through a lane without burning a single dwelling house.

A lot on Wall street, New York, on which it is intended to erect AN EXCHANGE, has been purchased for the sum of 105,000.

Mr. Maywood realized nearly 1400 dollars by his benefit at the New York Theatre, on Monday night last.

The eastern section of the New York Erie Canal has been filled with water, and several boats have left Utica for Rochester. The frost has been unusually severe the past winter, and considerable repairs were found necessary on the eastern section. It is expected they will be finished and the water let in shortly.

The British sloop of war Colombine, Captain Abbott, has been lost off the Island of Sapienza, in the Mediterranean. The officers and crew were saved.

A committee of the Senate of the United States, has made a report in favour of taking a number of shares, (blank not filled up,) in the stock of the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal Company.

The National Intelligencer says, "It is now generally believed, that the session will terminate on the 25th of next month, unless Congress should be kept together longer by the A. B. investigation."

Henry M. Murray, Esq. one of the persons scalded by the bursting of the boiler of the Steam Boat Eagle, died at Baltimore on Wednesday morning last.

A Steam Boat is about to be established to run between New York and Norwich, in Connecticut, with which a Line of Stages is to be connected, to run to Providence and Boston.

By a fast sailing vessel arrived at Baltimore from Rio de Janeiro, we learn that the Frigate *United States*, Commodore HULL, arrived at Rio on the 10th February, and sailed on the 17th for the Pacific.

A letter from a gentleman in Parke county, Indiana, contains the following information:—"It was told me yesterday, that there had just been discovered, in this county, an extensive body of Gold and Silver Ore, on land belonging to the government. The individuals who made this fortunate discovery, have departed for the purpose of entering the land, (at the Land Office.")

On the 30th ult. four children of Mr. Lambath, of the town of Sparta, while searching for horse-radish, found a small piece of wild parsnip root, of which they ate very sparingly. They were immediately seized with alarming symptoms of poison—three of them were relieved by powerful emetics; but the fourth, a boy about 13, died in less than four hours after eating the poisonous root.

The U. States ship John Adams, was at Port Royal, Jam. March 26, and Com. Porter gave notice for the information of Merchants, that she would leave there on the 29th and 30th, and that she would afford protection to vessels bound to the Southward of Cuba and the Havana, from which point another of the U. S. vessels would continue the convoy through the Gulph passage.

In the Boston Recorder of the 23d ult. is given a list of duels fought in the United States or by the citizens of the United States, since the commencement of the present century, from which it appears, they amounted to the number of one hundred and four, in the greater part of which one of the parties was killed, and in several of them both were killed.

Reports have been made to the Regents of the New York University the present year, from thirty-six Academies, which have an aggregate of 2677 students, of whom 851 are engaged in classical studies. The regents have authorised the incorporation of two additional academies.

The New York, Equitable Insurance Company announce by advertisement, that Insurance against loss or damage sustained by Burglary, will be made at their office.

Lieut. W. A. WEAVER has been suspended by order of the Navy Department, in consequence of the questions which have arisen as to the correctness of his conduct, in the case between himself and the owners of the ship America; a formal investigation will be instituted on the return of the Franklin to the United States.

A passenger in the ship Herald, which arrived at Boston from Smyrna, on the 22d ult. brings information from Constantinople, up to Feb. 1st; at which time all differences between the Russians and Turks, had been adjusted, also, that the Greeks "hold their own."

*Expedition.*—The letter bag of the packet ship Orbit with about 3000 letters, was received at the Post Office, New York, at half past 1 o'clock on Wednesday last; they were assorted, and those for the south sent off the same day before 3 o'clock.

It is confidently stated (says the Baltimore Patriot) that the senate are about equally divided as regards the Tariff Bill, and that the question will, in all probability, be decided by the casting vote of the Vice President. It is thought at Washington, that the Auction Bill will pass.

Arkansas Gazette to the 16th of March informs that there had been anothe extraordinary flood in White River, which swept off the fences; and a considerable portion of the top of the soil in the vicinity of Batesville was washed away. That town was almost completely inundated, and the water was about three feet deep in the Court House—Law and justice were preserved with difficulty.

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At Worcester, Mass. on the 21st instant, before the Supreme Court of the state, a trial took place upon an indictment found at the last term of the

Court against a young gentleman, a medical student, for disinterring a dead body. The offence was prosecuted under the Act of March 2, 1815, which subjects the offender to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, or to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars. This penalty is incurred either for disinterring a dead body, or for afterwards receiving, concealing, or disposing of it, or of its remains. The circumstances attending the transaction which was the subject of this indictment, had produced a great excitement in that part of the county where it took place. The evidence was altogether circumstantial, and the jury returned a verdict convicting the defendant of receiving and concealing the remains of the body disinterred. The Court sentenced him to imprisonment in the common jail for two months and to the payment of the costs of prosecution. The term of imprisonment was probably shortened in consideration of the great amount of costs, (nearly 250 dollars) to be paid.

The packet ship Amity, Captain Pease, which sailed from Liverpool on the 17th March, went ashore on Squam Beach, 30 miles south of Sandy Hook, on Friday, the 23d ult. in a thick fog. She has a full and valuable cargo of dry goods. The passengers reached New York on Sunday morning with her letter bags; and on Saturday morning at 3 A. M. when they left her, she was tight, and lighters were alongside taking out her cargo, all of which will be saved. If the weather continues favourable, the vessel may be got off.

The Norfolk Beacon announces various files of West India papers, from several of the British Islands, down to the middle of March. The intention announced by the Parliament of an eventual emancipation of the Slaves, and the extension to them of all the privileges of British subjects, has excited the most serious alarm through the West India Islands, and has called forth the most determined spirit of resistance to the proposed course of the British government, as productive of a rapid depreciation in the value of property, and subversive of that discipline among the Slaves, which is indispensible to render them productive labourers.

An action has been tried at Cheraw, (S. C.) in which the defendant was prosecuted as a common carrier, for damages sustained by the plaintiff for the loss of goods, in consequence of the steam boat being lost in the Pee Dee river, by running foul of a snag. It was proved that the boat at the time of the accident, was in the middle of the river, and that the existence of the snag was unknown. The accident was therefore held as an act of God, and the jury returned a verdict for the defendant.

*Steam Boat Question—not settled.*—On Sunday morning the steam-boat Olive Branch, owned by Mr. Gibbons, started from New-York for the city of Jersey, and thence to Albany, having a number of passengers—in violation of the steam boat laws of New-York. We learn that the North River Company have moved the Chancellor for an injunction, and that the question under the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, is to be argued at the capitol in Albany, on Monday next.

*London Newspapers.*—It is asserted that a majority of the daily papers published in the city of London, are owned by speculators—who deal in consols and annuities, as well as paragraphs, puffs, and politics. "The proprietors of the different journals, are studiously concealed. The property of the London Courier is estimated at *eighty thousand pounds sterling*, a part of which, at one time, was owned by the late Mr Ricardo. Some circumstances, however, occurring to divulge the secret, it became necessary for that gentleman to part with his share to some other person, whose name henceforth became encircled with a similar studious secrecy."

*Something Curious.*—There is an old live-oak stump on Mr. Couper's plantation, (St. Simon's,) near Darien, Georgia, from which the original stern post of the Constitution was taken—shortly after the capture of the Guerriere, by that vessel; a Bay tree sprung up from the centre of the old stump, and has continued to flourish ever since; and, as an evergreen may be seen at all times of the year, constantly increasing in beauty and strength.

*Norfolk, April 21.*—Yesterday morning, as the steam boat Hampton was using her paddles to back out of the dock, two row boats, which had, unperceived by the Captain, been made fast with a rope to the stern, in order to be towed down the river, were, by this retrograde movement, suddenly brought alongside the Hampton; one of them under the quarter, and the other directly in contact with the paddles, which struck with such force as to upset her in the twinkling of an eye. There were three men in her; one of whom was Mr. Zadock Davis, from the neighbourhood of Craney Island, who was unfortunately precipitated under the paddles, and dreadfully mangled and bruised, having received a blow on the face, another on the breast, and a third which broke one of his legs in such a manner that the bone was protruded through the skin. The other two received no injury, and all three were picked up by a boat which put off to their relief. Mr. Davis, we learn, is a farmer of good standing, and about 50 years of age.

A Mr. Daniel Chamberlain, of North Salem, in cleaning out a vault, found near the bottom in the midst of the filth, an animal apparently venomous, and of extraordinary appearance. The animal is about nine inches in length, having 44 legs, about one inch long, on the end of each of which is a sharp claw. The body is in 22 joints, or humps, enveloped in a sort of shell, the back of a brown colour, the belly white, on the tail are three long claws, somewhat resembling a lobster's. The head, which is of a most singular construction, contains three rows of teeth, and two horns about an inch in length, project from it.

Under the head of "Irish Benevolence," a Mobile paper states, that the Members of the Hibernian Benevolent Society, of that place, have built a House in the suburbs of the town, in a cleanly, healthy, and pleasant situation, for the accommodation of their sick and unfortunate countrymen, many of whom find their way to that Southern region, whose climate is so unfavourable to the health of Northern constitutions. Such an asylum as this would be of great use in every city situated on navigable waters, and the example is truly honorable to those who have originated it at Mobile.

The following table shows the number of Electors of President and Vice-President, in each State, and how chosen:

| STATES. | ELECTORS. | HOW CHOSEN. |
|---|---|---|
| New Hampshire, | 8 | General Ticket. |
| Massachusetts, | 15 | Districts. |
| Rhode Island, | 4 | General Ticket. |
| Connecticut, | 8 | General Ticket. |
| Vermont, | 7 | Legislature. |
| New York, | 36 | Legislature. |
| New Jersey, | 8 | General Ticket. |
| Pennsylvania, | 28 | General Ticket. |
| Delaware, | 3 | Legislature. |
| Maryland, | 11 | Districts. |
| Virginia, | 24 | General Ticket. |
| North Carolina, | 15 | General Ticket. |
| South Carolina, | 11 | Legislature. |
| Georgia, | 9 | Legislature. |
| Kentucky, | 14 | Districts. |
| Tennessee, | 11 | Districts. |
| Ohio, | 16 | General Ticket. |
| Louisiana, | 5 | Legislature. |
| Indiana, | 5 | General Ticket. |
| Mississippi, | 3 | General Ticket. |
| Illinois, | 3 | Districts. |
| Alabama, | 5 | General Ticket. |
| Maine, | 9 | Districts. |
| Missouri, | 3 | Districts. |

# Evening Post.

## PHILADELPHIA.

Saturday, May 1, 1824.

[We publish the following composition, partly on account of its singularity and partly to gratify a portion of our subscribers, who by their complaints appear to be "plagued" in the same manner; but at the same time, we trust they will not adopt the measure recommended by our affronted corresponding ci-devant subscriber.]

*Messrs. Atkinson & Alexander,*

Please to stop my paper. I am so over-run by my kind neighbours "to lend them the paper just a few minutes" and then keep it as many hours, that I cannot bear it any longer.

When I subscribed for your paper I calculated that the price of it was not quite four cents a week, and that by stinting myself of a pint of beer once a week, I might take it and be a gainer by the bargain. But now when I come from my work on Saturday night, I hardly ever find my paper at home. It is always lent out, and when it returns, after making a tour through the neighbourhood, is frequently in such a condition that it can scarcely be read. On Sunday again my house is full of persons, who come, with looks as innocent as sucking pigs, to read my paper, when I have scarcely a chance to look at it myself. They might as well borrow my coat, or the joint of meat from my table: There is no difference. I have told them frequently how cheap it is; and that by relinquishing some trifling superfluity, they might take it and be none the poorer—but they say "they can't afford it." Now some of these borrowers are able *to buy me and sell me, and send me to the Indigo works*, as the saying is, and yet year in and year out they choose to plague their neighbours (who do not like to quarrel with them about a trifle) rather than go to the small expence of 2 dollars a year, for a constant supply of amusing reading and the passing news. I wish you to put these lines into your paper, with my advice to all your subscribers who are troubled in the same way, to "go and do likewise," that is, to stop their papers. ——— ———

N.B. If you insert this, it is likely I will subscribe again as soon as they get off the scent.

Counterfeit ten dollar notes on the Easton Bank, Pennsylvania, letter C, are in circulation in this city—they have a greasy appearance. The engraving of the vignette is indifferently executed, but the margin is extremely well done; the signatures are well imitated and calculated to deceive those who are not familiar with the notes of that bank.

A Weekly Journal of News, Politics, and Miscellaneous Literature, is about to be established in this city, to be edited by JACOB WAGNER, Esq. formerly of Baltimore.

Mr. H. S. Tanner, of this city, is now engaged in preparing, and will publish in the course of the present year, a four sheet map of the United States proper, on a scale of 30 geographical miles to the inch—it will be based upon nearly the same materials as were used by him for his American Atlas; together with such tabular information as will render it a useful appendage to the parlour, study, or counting house.

The efforts to establish a Mariner's Church in this city have been so far blessed as to accomplish the procuring of a scite for the erection of a building, seventy-five feet front by sixty-one and a half in depth, on the east side of Water, between Walnut and Chesnut streets. A contract has also been made with WILLIAM STRICKLAND, Esq. for the completion of the same by the 15th of November next.

A gentleman who has just returned from the the canal ground, informs, that, although little more than a week has elapsed since the work was commenced, there are already between three and four hundred men actively employed in excavating the earth. In a few weeks, more than double that number will probably be employed.

ROADS AND CANALS.—The bill appropriating the sum of $30,000 for the purpose of making surveys, and obtaining the necessary plans and estimates on the subject of Roads and Canals, has passed the Senate by a vote of 24 to 18. This bill having now passed the ordeal of both Houses, requires only the sanction of the President to become a law. On the passage of this bill, which may be considered as the commencement of a general system of internal improvement, we congratulate the country.

This day is published, and for sale by the author No. 31 south Second street, (price 25 cents,) A SPECIMEN OF THE AMERICAN PRONOUNCING SPELLING BOOK; or Sure Guide to the true pronunciation of the English Language—in which is exhibited a new and perfect ALPHABET, by which the true and accurate pronunciation of every word is shown; and which, should it ever be adopted for the language itself, by throwing out all silent or superfluous letters, will abridge the language about one-sixth part; and, besides being a great saving in the expense of books and printing of every description, will require but little more than a perfect knowledge of the alphabet, to read and pronounce the language correctly in every particular, and to spell any word on hearing it accurately pronounced. By ABNER KNEELAND, Author of the American Definition Spelling Book.

### DISTRESSING FIRE.

A letter from a gentleman at New Castle, gives the following particulars of the fire which happened there last Monday afternoon.

"The Steam Boat will no doubt apprize you of the awful fire with which our town has been visited. It commenced in the stable of Mr. Riddle about 2 o'clock, and his house and every one on that side of the street, except the one occupied by Mr. Bowman, and the one in which Mr. Ban formerly lived, is entirely destroyed. On the opposite side of the street, every house, from the one occupied by Mr. Roberts, to the elder Mr. Read's is gone—the house of the latter stopped the fire. About twenty houses are destroyed, and as many families left without a home."

"Independently of the loss of real property, there has been a considerable loss of personal, and many families are in a very distressing situation. Fortunately no lives were lost—Messrs. Riddle, both the Janviers', Lewis, Ritchie McCullough, Sexton, Ochletree, Geo. Read, jr. and Latta, are amongst those who have been burned out. It cannot be ascertained in what way the fire originated.—About 4 o'clock the wind veered to the westward, or it is probable the greater part of the town would have gone. The sufferers are distributed among the families which escaped."

The loss sustained is estimated at one hundred thousand dollars. By this calamity twenty-one families have been deprived of their homes, most of whom were, on Monday morning, in comfortable circumstances. The individuals who compose these families, amount in all to about two hundred persons, or one sixth of the population of New Castle.

The owners of the Wilmington Steam Boat, upon her arrival from Philadelphia, on the evening of the desolating fire, directed her to New Castle, to bring as many of their townsmen as possible, who were worn out with fatigue, endeavouring to arrest the flames. The cabins were literally filled, and so many as could stand upon the decks, together with the Engines and Hose. All were landed at Wilmington during the night, without any charge. Such were the numbers, that lookers on considered it impossible for the boat to carry them without accident.

A meeting was held yesterday afternoon in this city for the purpose of making arrangements in aid of the unfortunate sufferers by the recent fire at New-Castle. The distress occasioned by this event is represented as being very great, and the claims which it has created on the sympathy of our citizens, will, there can be no doubt, be met with a prompt and generous reception. While noticing this subject, we cannot but express our surprise that people will be so regardless of their own interest as to neglect the partial means of safety which the numerous insurance companies in almost every section of the country offer. Of one hundred thousand dollars, supposed to have been lost in the little town of New-Castle, it is said not one cent was insured. This circumstance ought, and we have no doubt will, operate as a powerful warning to others.

THE MUMMY.—We have now an opportunity of seeing what we have often heard of—an Egyptian Mummy. It has excited a lively interest in this city, and has, in consequence, been numerously visited. The exhibition, we understand, will continue open but one week longer, during which time it is the intention of the proprietor to open it in the evening, to accommodate those who have most leisure at that time. As a mere specimen of art, it is an object of rational curiosity; and it would be a reproach to us to suppose that it would not be generally examined. But it is the reflections which it excites, that constitutes its most powerful interest:

"Perchance that very hand, now pinioned flat,
Has hob-a-nob'd with Pharaoh, glass to glass;
Or dropp'd a halfpenny in Homer's hat,
Or doff'd thine own to let Queen Dido pass;
Or held, by Solomon's own invitation,
A torch at the Great Temple's dedication.
I need not ask thee if that hand, when arm'd,
Has any *Roman* soldier maul'd and knuckled,*
For thou wert dead, and buried, and embalmed
Ere Romulus and Remus had been suckled;
Antiquity appears to have *begun*
Long after thy primeval race was run.

* * * *

Since first thy form was in this box extended,
We have, above ground, seen some strange mutations;
The Roman Empire has begun and ended,
New worlds have risen—we have lost old nations,
And countless kings have into dust been humbled,
While not a fragment of thy flesh has crumbled.

* * * *

If the tomb's secrets may not be confessed,
The nature of thy private life unfold—
A heart has throbb'd beneath that learned breast,
And tears adown that dusky cheek have roll'd:
Have children climb'd those knees and kiss'd that face?
What was thy name, and station, age, and race!

* * * *

Why should this worthless tegument endure,
If its undying guest be lost forever!
O let us keep the *soul* embalm'd, and pure
In living virtue—that when both must sever,
Although corruption may our frame consume,
Th' immortal spirit in the skies may bloom!"

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* Our quotation is not perfectly appropriate, as the Mummy now exhibiting was a female—but something may be granted to poetic license.

Recent arrivals from Europe bring no information of importance. The "rumours of wars," as was anticipated have died away, and the threatening aspect which affairs lately wore, appears to have been exchanged for those of a milder cast. Efforts, we perceive, have been made in England to effect an acknowledgment of the independence of our South American friends, which, it is very probable, will soon be done, if it is not before this. France seems well satisfied at present, and to judge from the late speech of Louis 18th, is fully convinced of the necessity and justice of the Spanish invasion—a part of the troops have returned; the remainder will continue in Spain until perfect order and tranquility is restored. The elections in France have resulted in the triumph of the royalist party. The venerable patriot La Fayette has lost his election, and we may now anticipate a visit from him, which we are sure will prove equally gratifying to all.

*Extract of a letter, dated*
PARIS, February 23, 1824.

The birth day of Washington was celebrated by the Americans in Paris, on the 21st, the 22d being Sunday. They met to the number of about forty, at the Quadrant Bleu, and partook of a dinner served up in the greatest style of elegance. Mr. Barnet, our Consul, presided, with the Marquis de la Fayette on his left, and Mr. Sheldon, our Charge des Affaires, on his right. The flags of France and the United States were displayed behind the President's chair, and two wreaths were suspended, one on the right, enclosing the name of Washington, and the other on the left, enclosing that of La Fayette. Those only who have seen the table of a fashionable French restorateur, arrayed for a public dinner, can imagine the taste and fancy which were displayed on this occasion.

Nothing is calculated to make an American esteem his country so much as a visit to Europe.—"Home, sweet home," the land of "virtue, liberty, and independence," is never so dear, as when viewed in contrast with the vice and despotism which reign over these lands. So we all thought, or seemed to think, when we came together to celebrate one of the most animating American anniversaries.

On reading a toast complimentary to La Fayette, he rose, and made a short address, of which the following is the substance. You see it alludes to the subject of his going to America, which it is thought he will do, if he should fail of being elected to the Chamber of Deputies. The Americans would be astonished to see him look so young as he does.

"I request you, gentlemen, to accept my affectionate thanks for these new testimonies of your friendship. While every generous mind, on this side of the Atlantic, has applauded the late noble and timely declaration of the United States, it could not but excite the pride of a heart glowing with all the feelings of an old American patriot and soldier—engaged, as I have been here from the beginning, and as I now am, in great contest between the rights of mankind and the pretensions of European despotism and aristocracy. There are motives of duty and honour that must direct the time when it shall be my happy lot to revisit the shore of freedom, but that moment will be the most delightful I can ever enjoy."

This was of course received with great applause.

CRIME IN S. CAROLINA.—The Charleston Courier of the 10th inst. makes the following observations:—

"The penal code of South Carolina, if you regard its letter only, is as severe, if not more severe, that any in the Union. And yet its operation is so mild and lenient, that punishment appears only to tempt criminals to repeat their atrocities. Our criminal calender consists almost always of the same individuals, whose lives have been forfeited over and over again, and who escape for that very reason from the punishment they deserve. Juries will not convict a man of grand larceny; if he has been branded, because then he will be hung—so that he may steal *ad infinitum* and receive at most a successive number of lashes. The consequence is, that the wretches remain among us and are renewing in open daylight their infamous depredations."

COMMUNICATION.

### "FUGITIVE POEMS."

*Messrs. Editors*—I am partial to the AMERICAN MUSE; the more so, perhaps, because she has, till a recent period, wandered among us unknown and neglected, by the proud and the cold. Who can forbear welcoming her appearance, when she brings us such sweet airs as have just been heard among us! I allude, Messrs. Editors, to the very pleasing collection which has appeared with the above modest title. This volume contains, in my humble opinion, specimens of real native talents, to foster which should be the pride of every American. I hope, and in this hope, as lovers of American literature, I am sure you will join with me, that the deserving Author may receive that meed of encouragement which he assuredly merits.

T.

COMMUNICATION.

### TIVOLI GARDEN AND THEATRE.

This establishment, we understand, has undergone considerable repairs, and will open for the Season, on Monday, May 10th, under the management of Mr. C. S. Porter. The Scenery, entirely new, designed and executed by Mr John Coutts, of this city. Every exertion has been made to select a good Company; the orchestra will be composed of first rate musicians. No expense or pains will be spared to render the establishment worthy the patronage of an enlightened and judicious public. Among the performers already engaged, are Mr. Palmer Fisher, formerly of Drury Lane, and latterly of the southern and western Theatres; Mr S. Drake, of the western Theatres; Mr. J. Morrison, Mrs. Fisher, Mrs. Drake, &c. &c.

## Marine Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

April 24. Sloop Constitution, Doughty, Cape Haytien, 10 days—Coffee, Hides, &c.

26. Ships Tuscarora, Serril, Liverpool—Mdze.; Florida, Wilson, Liverpool, 32 days—Mdze.; Brigs Cyno, Dill, St. Croix, 15 days—Sugar, &c.; America, Bangs, Buenos Ayres, 70 days—Hides; Schr. Mary Washington, Rae, Turks Island, 13 days.

27. Brigs Decatur, Winnemore, New Orleans, 16 days—Cotton, Tobacco, &c.; Richmond, Mardin, New Orleans, 16 days—Cotton and Lead.

28. Brig Alabama, Kirk, St. Thomas, 14 days—Sugar, Hides, &c.

29. Schr. Dime, Worster, Matanzas, 11 days.

30. Ship Georgian, Bailey, Savannah, 6 days—Cotton, Rice, &c.; Bremen brig Hannah, Sabary, 60 days—Linens, &c.; Brig Export, Titcomb, New Orleans, 14 days—Cotton, Tobacco, &c.

CLEARED,

April 24. Ship William Savery, Phillips, for Canton; brigs Pilot, Wing, Trinidad; Mary Ann, Israel, St Jago; Caroline, Thurston, Havana; Schr. Maria, Richardson, Halifax.

26. Brigs Hercules, Harding, New Orleans; Mary, Davies, Jamaica; Amity, Hilbourn, Angostura; Susan, Morrel, St. Jago.

27. Ship Daphne, Kohler, Hamburgh; Brigs Margaret, Warner, Laguira; Philadelphia, Burns, Havana; Pocahontas, Foster, Madison.

28. Ship Carolinian, Robinson, Charleston.

30. Ship Tobacco Plant, Reed, Canton.

## MARRIED,

On Tuesday evening, the 27th ult. by the Rev. G. T. Bedell, Mr. ALEXANDER BENSON, to SARAH, daughter of Colonel Caleb North, all of this city.

On Tuesday, the 27th ult. by the Rev. Dr. Wilson, Dr. MAXWELL SOMERVILLE, Merchant, of Clarksborough, Va. to Miss MARY FULTON, daughter of James M'Alpin, Esq. of this city.

On Tuesday evening, the 27th ult. by the Rev. E. S. Ely, Mr. JOHN CROWLEY, Clock and Watchmaker, to Mrs. ELIZA KAY.

On Thursday evening, the 29th ult. by Henry Holcombe, D. D. Mr. WILLIAM ELLIS, to Miss ELEANOR WILDES, both of this city.

On Thursday evening, the 29th ultimo. by the Right Rev. Bishop White, Mr. RICHARD A. BAYLEY, to Miss MARY CAROLINE, youngest daughter of the late FREDERICK MONTMOLLIN, Esq. all of this city.

On Wednesday, the 28th ult. by the Rev. Dr. Sergeant, Mr. JOHN T. PHILE, of Providence Township, to Miss HANNAH PRICE, of Marple Township, both of Delaware county.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Manning B. Roche, Mr. WILLIAM DE BINDERS, to Miss AMY PIERSON, both of the district of Southwark.

On Wednesday morning, the 28th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Pitman, Mr. JOHN CLARKE, of Bridgeton, N. J. editor of the Washington Whig, to Miss SARAH BELL, of this city.

On Tuesday evening, the 27th ult. by the Rev. J. J. Janeway, Mr. CHARLES WATSON, to Miss ISABELLA, daughter of the late William Shannon, Esq. of this city.

On the evening of the 22d ult. by the Rev. Mr. Kneeland, Mr. ISAAC CHASE, to Miss HARRIET COOK.

On the evening of the 25th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Kneeland, Mr. JOHN F. SARCHET, to Miss MARGARET WILSON, all of this city.

On Saturday evening, the 24th ult. by the Rev. Dr. Ely, Mr. WILLIAM POOL, to Miss SARAH HOWLAND, all of this city.

On the 23d ult. at Baltimore, by the Rev. Mr. Valiant, Mr. EZRA BOURNE, to Miss JANE P. GIBSON, daughter of William Gibson, Merchant, of Philadelphia.

On Wednesday evening, the 28th ult. by the Rev. Dr. Wilson, Mr. JAMES GOODIN, of this city, to Miss CATHARINE G. COLESBERRY, of Newcastle, Del.

On the 15th ult. by Joseph Watson, Esq. JOSEPH HUTCHINSON, to RACHEL C. BURR, both of this city.

On Thursday evening, the 15th ult. by the Rev. G. T. Bedell, Mr. FREDERICK ANDERSON, to Miss ANN P. daughter of the late Ludwick Laws, Esq. all of this city.

On Monday evening, the 20th ult. by the Rev. Dr. Abercrombie, Captain HUGH DULANY, to Miss LOUISA ANN WEISSELL, both of this city.

On the 24th ult. by Robert Wharton, Esq. RICHARD EAYRE, Esq. of Northampton, N. J. to Miss SARAH WALKER, of Philadelphia, daughter of the late Joseph Walker, of the former place.

## DIED,

This morning, at half past 2 o'clock, after a short and severe illness, THOMAS WETHERILL, in the 60th year of his age. The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 324 South Front st. to-morrow afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

On Sunday afternoon, the 25th ult. at three o'clock, Mrs. MARY CREAIGHEAD, in the 56th year of her age.

On the 25th ult. Capt. JOSEPH STOUT MACPHERSON, of the U. S. Navy, and son of the late Gen. Wm. Macpherson.

On Thursday morning, of a short and painful illness, Mr. SAMUEL H. DEACON, in the 25th year of his age.

On Monday afternoon, the 20th ult. aged 78, Mrs. ANN MANLY, relict of the late Henry Manly, of this city.

On Tuesday morning, the 27th ult. Mr. CHARLES JEWELL, son of Kenneth Jewell, in the 22d year of his age.

On Sunday morning, the 25th ult. after a long illness, Mrs. MARY CUMMINGS, aged 47 years.

On Saturday night, the 24th ult. between 11 and 12 o'clock, Mr. PETER OZEAS, aged 86 years.

On Sunday morning, the 25th ult. in this city, Mr. SAMUEL WANTON, of the Island of Cuba.

On Sunday evening, the 25th ult. Mr. JOHN SISK, Printer.

On Monday afternoon, the 27th ult. in the 47th year of his age, JACOB GALLAGER.

In Baltimore, on the 2d ult. at the house of her son-in-law, Elisha Tyson, SARAH T. wife of Thomas Morris, of this city.

### *Deaths during the past week.*

| | ADULTS. | CHILD. | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|
| In Philadelphia, | 40 | 40 | 80 |
| In New-York, | 54 | 51 | 105 |
| In Baltimore, | 12 | 15 | 27 |

The deaths in this city last week were 80; among which were, 10 by consumption, 9 typhus fever, and 7 small pox.

In New-York, there were 19 deaths by Small Pox! and 11 by consumption.

PUBLIC SALES AT AUCTION.
No. 73 Market street, a few doors above Second.

On Wednesday and Saturday mornings, at nine o'clock precisely, on a credit,
A large and valuable assortment of Fresh Imported DRY GOODS, in lots to suit purchasers.
Also, a general assortment of DOMESTIC GOODS.
COMLY & TEVIS, *Auc'rs.*

Mrs. JANE LACAVE,

NO. 178 Lombard Street, above 6th, has just returned to Philadelphia, and intends resuming her former business of cleaning Lace Veils, Crape, Silk and Satin Dresses, Cashmere and Merino Shawls, Ladies' and Military Plumes, Gold and Silver Epaulletts, Down Trimmings, Capes and Tippets, so as to retain the Colours equal to new. By a process equally new and saving, the receipt for which she has lately received from France, Mrs. Lacave flatters herself she can surpass all others in America in this line of business. With unfeigned gratitude for the flattering encouragement heretofore received from the Ladies of this city, Mrs. Lacave has the honour respectfully to solicit a continuance of their favours at the above place, where every effort (aided by increased knowledge) will, she hopes enable her to retain the approbation so liberally awarded to her.

JOHN LACAVE No. 178 Lombard Street, Manufactures, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wigs, Frisets, Bands, Scull Caps, and all fashionable Hair Work at the shortest notice.
N.B.—Merchandise taken in exchange for Work. may 1—3t

YOUNG LADIES SEMINARY,
No. 63 UNION STREET, near Third.

MR. and Mrs. COAD respectfully inform Parents and Guardians, that they have limited their Young Ladies apartment to thirty pupils; five more can be received to complete the number. In it are taught, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, the Use of the Globes and Maps, Book-keeping, History, both ancient and modern, &c. with every kind of useful and fashionable needlework. Pupils have the use of Maps, Globes, and Histories in the apartment without any extra charge. No charge for tuition during vacation.

Young Gentlemen's apartment.

Mr. DAVID HUTTON will take charge of this apartment, on the 8th inst.—it is hoped Mr. Hutton will give general satisfaction; he has been highly recommended for his abilities and moral character. may 1—6m*

UNION CANAL LOTTERY.

TO be drawn positively on the 27th of May. Eleventh Class—New Series.

SCHEME.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Prize of | $3000 | is | $3000 |
| 5 | do | 870 | is | 4350 |
| 108 | do | 50 | is | 5400 |
| 108 | do | 30 | is | 3240 |
| 108 | do | 20 | is | 2160 |
| 2754 | do | 5 | is | $13770 |
| 3084 Prizes. | | | | $31920 |
| 4896 Blanks. | | | | |
| 7980 Tickets at $5. | | | | $31920 |

Tickets and Shares for sale at FORTUNE'S HOME,
P. CANFIELD'S
Pennsylvania State Lottery Office, No. 127, Chesnut-street, Nearly opposite and between the Post Office and United States Bank. may 1—3t

UNION CANAL LOTTERY.

TO be drawn positively on the 27th of May.
Eleventh Class—New Series.

SCHEME.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Prize of | $3000 | is | $3000 |
| 5 | do | 870 | is | 4350 |
| 108 | do | 50 | is | 5400 |
| 108 | do | 30 | is | 3240 |
| 108 | do | 20 | is | 2160 |
| 2754 | do | 5 | is | 13770 |
| 3084 Prizes. | | | | $31920 |
| 4896 Blanks. | | | | |
| 7980 Tickets at $5. | | | | $31920 |

Tickets and Shares for sale at
GIBBS' LUCKY OFFICE,
No. 4½ SOUTH THIRD STREET.
may 1—3t

FISHING TIME

IS arrived, and the finny tribe is now the lawful spoil of man. The labours of the spade, the loom and the shuttle—the toils of the merchant and the perils of the seaman—and all the immediate links of busy occupation, are exerted to obtain the *sine qua non* of happiness—money. But, alas! with what difficulties are they beset!—what disappointments—what disasters crowd upon them! Crops fail, or mildew—the profits of manufactures are swallowed up in the delay of dull demand—cargoes perish—and seamen escape the gripe of Davy Jones with scarce a tatter to their backs; and thus is the labour of years rewarded. But the happy fisherman, who makes a prudent choice, is exempted from this misery—he is safe—he is prosperous. The season is at hand. Then let the desponding seek ease and competence in the waters of fortune. These most richly fraught flow in the Union Canal. There the golden progeny sport in airy gambols, and seem to cry, "Come take me." There they ride, in all the varieties of size and value—from the splendid dolphin to the playful minnow.—The catalogue is fancifully called the

SCHEME OF THE
UNION CANAL LOTTERY,
ELEVENTH CLASS—NEW SERIES,
In which is included:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | in value | $3000 is | $3000 |
| 5 | | 870 | 4350 |
| 108 | | 50 | 5400 |
| 108 | | 30 | 3240 |
| 108 | | 20 | 2160 |
| 2754 | | 5 | 13780 |
| 3900 | | | $31,920 |

But to secure success, baits must be thrown to them of a peculiar composition, and the choice of which may require the aid of a connoisseur. To be on the safe side apply at

P. J. DECKER'S
*Lottery and Exchange Office, N. W. corner of Third and Chesnut streets,*

Who has on hand a choice selection of baits, "pick'd and chosen every one," any of which may be obtained for FIVE DOLLARS, either whole, or divided into halves, quarters or eighths, at the same rate. may 1—tf

American Monthly Magazine
FOR MAY, 1824—No. 5.

WILL be published on Monday next, by JOB PALMER, No. 38 Chesnut street.

CONTENTS.

National Songs and Melodies; An Essay on Education; Prattle of an Old Friend to the Young; Tales in the West, No. 1; On the Rise and Declension of Literary Taste; Podagric Levamen; A Confession; Review of Watterston's Course of Study; Adventures of a Rambler; Voyages on Wings; Singular Female Beauties; Lucubrations of a Grandfather; The Wanderer; Youth and Old Age; The Mountain Cave, by the Author of the Woodlands; Virtuous Singularity in Opposition to Privateering, an Anecdote.

POETRY.—A Monody; Edward and Emma, a Tale; The Spirit of Erin; The Despondent; An Evening Reverie.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Retrospect of Politics; American Literary Intelligence; New American Publications; Foreign Works Re-published in America, &c. may 1—1t

A PAIR OF SPECTACLES,

SILVER mounted, marked C. A. were LOST on Tuesday evening, near the Drawbridge at the lower end of Dock street. They were in a case covered with red morocco. The finder will be rewarded by leaving them at M'Allister's, in Chesnut st. or at this office. may 1—1t

Pennsylvania Military Association.

A SPECIAL meeting will be held on Tuesday evening, the 4th inst at half past 7 o'clock, at Vanstavoren's hotel, Race above 6th st. The first Military Lecture will be read to the society on that evening. WM. P. SMITH, Recording Secretary.
may 1—1t

Fifth Company Citizen Volunteers.

THE Corps will parade on Monday, the 3d inst. at half past one o'clock, at the sign of the Camel, in Second street, between Race and Vine st. By order,
may 1 B. B. HAZELTON, Orderly Serg't.

City Phalanx.

A STATED meeting of the City Phalanx, will be held at the usual place, on Tuesday evening next, at half past seven o'clock. WM. L. FOX, Sec'ry.
may 1

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND for sale by JAMES & WOODWARD, No. 75 north Third street, a Selection from Walker's Pronouncing Dictionary, in which all those words subject to an incorrect pronunciation are brought directly into view; with Original Notes, designating those which are acknowledged to be exceptions. By LEMUEL G. WHITE, Professor of Elocution. march 27—tf

SILVER SPOONS, &c.

THE Subscribers have constantly for sale a handsome assortment of Silver Table, Desert, Tea, Salt and Mustard Spoons. Also a variety of Silver Sugar Tongs, Silver Reticule Clasps, &c. &c. all of which will be warranted of the best quality and workmanship, and sold very low.
*** The highest price allowed for Silver, in exchange.

Crowley & Farr,
No. 105 Market street, between Third and
march 6—3m

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

### THE BULLY.

How kind has Nature unto Bluster been,
Who gave him dreadful looks, and daunting mein;
Gave tongue to swagger, eyes to strike dismay,
And, kinder still, gave legs to run away!

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

A cedar grove I wish to place,
In rows of four, my lot to grace,
Two dozen trees just to contain,
In eight and twenty rows the same.

A solution is requested.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

*Messrs. Editors*,—There are many curious and ingenious persons in this large city; and many of my acquaintances are wishing to know how much older I am than my wife. If they will take the pains to solve the following question, their wishes will be gratified:—When we were married, my age was in a proportion to that of my wife as 12 to 7 1-9; after we had lived together 27 years, I found that our ages were in a proportion as 12 to 9 5-9. Now find out how old my wife was when she was married? K.

### CONUNDRUMS.

1. Slain to be saved, with much ado and pain,
   Scattered, dispersed, and gathered up again;
   Wither'd when young; sweet yet unperfum'd;
   Carefully laid up to be consum'd.

2. Name it, and you break it.

3. Chesty may be made into a word of one syllable.

4. What word in the English language, which, if you spell right, must be wrong; and, if you spell it wrong, must be right!

5. A little chest, which an infant can open, but all mankind cannot shut.

6. Why is the letter E like London!

7. Why is the letter M, in the word Timid, like a nose?

"ABBREUVOIR."—The word *abbreuvoir*, which means, strictly, a watering place for horses and cattle, does not appear to have been used in that sense in English; yet our masons, when they place several stones contiguous to each other, call the interstices "abbreuvoirs," because they are to be *abbreuvés* with liquid mortar. The following anecdote will establish the sense of this word, according to the true French acception of it:—

A Capuchin, in one of his sermons, had given offence to the lacqueys of a nobleman, who, a few days after, invited him to dinner. The Franciscan, in the course of the repast, had repeatedly made signs to these varlets for the means of quenching his thirst, but the spiteful attendants did not choose to move. The patient friar bore this with good humour, till at last, taking hold of his girdle, or "cordon," he placed the end of it in the hand of the servant nearest to him, saying, with a significant smile, "Conduisez-moi, a l'*abbreuvoir*."—Lead me to the horse-pond. The quaintness of the application was instantly felt by the master of the house; a bottle of campaigne was placed on the table at the side of the Capuchin, and the next day the offenders were dismissed.

ROYAL REGULATIONS.

The following directions are given in MS. as regulating the household of Henry VIII:—"His Highness's baker shall not put alum in the bread, nor mix rye, oaten, or bean flour with the same; and if detected he shall be put in the stocks.—His Highness's attendants are not to steal any locks or keys, tables, forms, cupboards, or other furniture, out of Noblemen's or Gentlemen's houses where he goes to visit. Master cooks shall not employ such scullions as go about naked, or lie all night before the kitchen fire. Dinners to be at ten, and suppers at four. The officers of his Privy Chamber shall be loving together: no grudging or grumbling, nor talking of the King's pastime. The King's Barber is enjoined to be cleanly—not to frequent the company of misguided women, for fear of danger to the King's royal person. There shall be no romping with maids on the staircase, by which dishes and other things are often broken."

*The Retort.*—The Marquis del Carpio, a Grandee of Spain, in giving the holy water to a lady, who presented him, according to Lord Byron's *Sardanapalus*, "her lank, *bird-like* right hand," ornamented with a fine diamond, said, loud enough to be heard, "*Quisiera mas la sortija que la mano*," i. e. I had rather have the ring than the hand. The lady, taking him instantly by the golden collar of his order, said, "*E yo el cabestro que el asno*," i. e. And I the halter rather than the ass!

*John Heywood.*—Although vanity is generally censured as a defect, it is occasionally very amusing. An entertaining instance of it is related of John Heywood, a poet, who lived in the reign of Henry VIII. and Queen Mary. The latter of these sovereigns once asked him, "What wind had blown him to court?"—"Two, your Majesty; one of them was to see you." "And the other?" inquired the Queen.—"The other, Madam, was—that you might see me."

LETTER-WRITING.

A French wife wrote this affectionate and laconic letter to her husband:—"Je vous ecris parceque je n'ai rien a faire: Je finis, parceque je n'ai rien a dire."—I write to you, because I have nothing to do: I end my letter, because I have nothing to say.

We have heard of two other very short letters from the country.

*Parson to the Farmer.*—I desire you would send me a fat pig, or else——

*Farmer to the parson.*—I have no fat pig, and if I had——

In a late number of the *Constitutionnel*, there is the following advertisement:—"Would you wish instructions in dancing? M. Delamaine, rue de la Lune, No. 16, and Boulevard bonne nouvelle, No. 15, will give excellent. His daughter also gives lessons on the piano forte and harp, and in solfege. *She is very handsome which is another inducement.*"

The following ludicrous direction was lately sent on a letter from France:—"M. Des Hayes, *Hei parquener Piquet de Lail*," which it turned out meant Hyde Park, corner of Piccadilly.

Anecdote of Marcel, the French Dancing Master.

This famous disciple of Terpsichore obtained, in his old age, a pension, from the French Government. One of his young pupils, whose family had, by their great interest and credit at court, procured him this favour, hastened to Marcel, in order to have the pleasure of presenting him with his brevet, which she put into his hand, hoping to cause him an agreeable surprise. Marcel immediately dashed it on the floor. "Is it thus, Mademoiselle," said he, "that I have taught you to present any thing? Pick up the paper, and give it me in a proper manner."—The young lady, ently hesitated at the way this favour was re- d, when she expected so different a result, t up, with tears in her eyes, and offered most graceful manner she was capable of.—"Very well, Mademoiselle," said the old dancing master, "very well: I will take it now; and I thank you, though your elbow was not quite rounded enough."

## RURAL ECONOMY.

GREEN PEAS.

The trouble and cost of preparing ground, bushing and tending peas, has rendered the saying common, that "green peas are dear eating." A neighbor informs me that he always has green peas plenty and cheap. He plants five or six peas in each of his potatoe hills, the vines of which support and keep the peas from the ground, so that they will spread round and display themselves, to the eye and hand of the gatherer—he says neither the roots nor the vines of the peas, do any perceivable injury to the potatoes. Potatoes are now generally planted—yet peas may now be added, and even after the potatoes have vegetated above ground, the peas may be put in to equal advantage. So says my neighbor. The trial is easy. A. B.

ADVICE TO DAIRY MAIDS.

In churning for Butter, always have an open space for the air to have *free* access to the cream. If you stop up the orifice, as is customary, to prevent cream from splashing out, you may churn for hours in vain! Butter is produced by the union of oxygen with the cream, and more butter will be made and quicker, and of a fine flavor, if you have your churn sufficiently open, than if you have not an aperture of *proper size*. One experiment will convince you of this. RUSTICUS.

BEES.

The following easy method of taking the honey without destroying the bees, is generally practised in France:—In the dusk of the evening, when the bees are quietly lodged, approach the hive, and turn it gently over. Having steadily placed it in a small pit, previously dug to receive it, with its bottom upwards, cover it with a clean new hive, which has been properly prepared, with a few sticks across the inside of it, and rubbed with aromatic herbs: then having carefully adjusted the mouth of each hive to the other so that no aperture remain between them, take a small stick, and beat gently round the sides of the lower hive for about ten minutes, in which time the bees will leave their cells in the old hive, ascend and adhere to the new one. Then gently lift up the upper hive, with all its little tenants, and place it on the stand from which the other was taken. This should be done some time in the week preceding midsummer day, that the bees may have time, before the summer flowers are faded, to lay in a new stock of honey, which they will not fail to do for their subsistence through the winter.

## CHEAP MANURE.

ZABINA ELLIS, No. 124 Germantown Road, near Philadelphia, manufactures Bones, Oyster Shells, and Ground Plaster of Paris. These Manures have been used in England and found excellent. The bone, particularly, is the best that is known. Several respectable references can be given, of those who have tried it in the vicinity of this city. Farmers would find it their interest to make trial for themselves. april 10—3m*

## HOWELL'S INDIAN SYRUP.

A PREPARATION composed entirely of Medicinal Herbs and Plants, and has proved itself to be a valuable remedy for the cure of Colds, Asthmas, Consumption of the Lungs, and long confirmed Coughs; and particularly for the removal of those slight Colds attended with cough, incident to children. Prepared by the Proprietor ONLY, No. 75 NORTH FIFTH-STREET, where a liberal allowance will be made to those who purchase to sell again. Price 25 cents a bottle.

JOHN B. HOWELL.

N. B.—An assortment of Medicinal Roots and Herbs, to be had as above. march 13—6m

## LAND AGENT,

### Broker and Conveyancer's Office,

*No. 7, N. 6th st. a few doors above Market.*

THE Subscriber offers his services to his friends and the public in the purchase and sale of Real Estate, and Agency business in general, engrossing of Writings, posting of Books, adjusting the accounts of Executors, Administrators, Assignees, &c. drawing of Deeds, Bonds, Mortgages, Agreements, Bills of Sale, Assignments, Powers of Attorney, Apprentices' Indentures, Articles of Co-partnership, Leases, and all other writings in the line of Conveyancing, procuring and putting out Money on Interest, and discounting Promissory Notes.

N.B. A Register is kept expressly for entering Farms, City Property, and Ground Rents, free of expense.

feb. 28—tf CHARLES P. LISLE.

## In Chancery of New-Jersey.

Between Margaret Brown, complainant, } On Bill, &c.
Peter Graham, William Wallace Cook, }
and William Miller, defendants, } April 8, 1824.

IT appearing to the Court, that process of subpœna to appear, &c. hath issued against the above named defendants, and that the said Peter Graham, William Wallace Cook, and William Miller, have not caused their appearance to be entered, as according to the rules of this Court the same ought to have been entered, in case such process had been duly served; and it also appearing, by affidavit, to the satisfaction of the Chancellor, that the said Peter Graham, William Wallace Cook, and William Miller, reside out of this state, and in the state of Pennsylvania, upon opening the matter this day to the Court, by Samuel J. Read, Solicitor of the Complainant, the Chancellor doth order and direct the said Peter Graham, William Wallace Cook, and William Miller, to appear, plead, answer, or demur, to the complainant's bill of complaint, in this cause, on or before the first day of July term next; and in case they shall fail so to do, the complainant's bill shall be taken as confessed against him or them so failing to appear, plead, answer, or demur, and thereupon such decree shall be made as the Chancellor shall think equitable and just. And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be published within twenty days after the date hereof, in the "New Jersey Mirror," a newspaper printed and published at Mount Holly, in this State, and be continued therein for the space of six weeks successively, once at least in each week; and also be published in a newspaper printed in the City of Philadelphia, within twenty days after the date hereof, and continued therein for the space of four weeks successively, once at least in each week.

ISAAC H. WILLIAMSON, C.

A true Copy, WM. HYER, Clk. april 17—4w.

## CHEAP SHOE STORE,

NO. 224, Market Street, fifth door below 8th street, Philadelphia. The Subscriber offers his present Stock of SHOES and BOOTS, at the following very low prices, viz:

| | |
|---|---|
| Gentlemen's Philadelphia made warranted Boots, | 4,00 a 5,00 |
| Do. do. Monroes, | 1,50 a 1,75 |
| Do. do. Shoes, | 1,25 a 1,50 |
| Do. do. Bootskin do. | 1,50 a 1,75 |
| Men's do. Grain do. | 1,00 a 1,12 |
| Do. do. Coarse do. | 1,00 a 1,25 |
| Boys' do. Monroes, best quality, | 1,00 a 1,12 |
| Do. do. Shoes, do. | 87 a 1,12 |
| Do. do. Coarse do. | 62 a 87 |
| Ladies' Valencia Slippers, full trimmed, | 1,00 a 1,17 |
| Do. Morocco do. Heels and trimmed, | 1,00 a 1,12 |
| Do. do. do. Spring Heels, | 90 a 1,00 |
| Do. do. Boots Trimmed, | 1,62 a 1,75 |
| Do. Leather do. | 1,12 a 1,37 |
| Do. Morocco thick soaled Shoes, | 1,12 a 1,25 |
| Do. do. do. with Heels, | 1,12 a 1,30 |
| Do. Leather do. do. | 87 a 1,25 |
| Do. do. Pumps, | 75 a 1,00 |
| Misses' Morocco do. | 62 a 75 |
| Do. Valencia do. | 75 a 87 |
| Do. Leather do. | 50 a 62 |
| Children's Morocco Boots, | 37 a 62 |
| Do. Leather do. | 37 a 62 |

With a variety of others, equally cheap.

JOSEPH EVANS.

N. B. A general Assortment of TRUNKS, also very low. march 6—ly

## Philadelphia Intelligence Office,

*No. 7, North Sixth Street,*

A FEW DOORS ABOVE MARKET STREET,

PROCURES Houses and parts, Boarders, Clerks, Housekeepers, Journeymen, Apprentices, Porters, Bar-keepers, Coachmen, Waiters, Labourers, Seamstresses, Farming-men, Grooms, Cooks and House Servants of every description.—Also, Wet Nurses. To Bind, White and Coloured Boys and Girls, of different ages. Property to sell or let entered gratis. The above establishment relies on the patronage of the public, and particularly on those in the habit of *employing persons*, whose notice of the same is respectfully solicited; and the proprietor will endeavour, aided by their patronage, to conduct in such a manner as to give universal satisfaction, and make the office worthy of their confidence and support.—Persons of every description, having good recommendations or references, will find every facility in *supplying themselves with situations*. feb. 28—tf

## BALM OF COLUMBIA,

*An Important recent Chemical Discovery.*

THE Ladies and Gentlemen of this city and elsewhere, are respectfully informed, that John Oldridge has fortunately discovered, by the power of Chemistry, the grand desideratum of preventing Hair from falling off, in Forty-Eight Hours from its first application. This Balm, will, most absolutely, in the course of a short time, make the Hair grow Healthy and Thick, and also restores it again if the part is totally bald; likewise makes whiskers and beards grow rapidly. It also cures the Dandruff.

It has proved its ability to restore a full head of hair on those who were bald at 70 years of age, in the short time of 17 weeks. On those who were older it was longer in effecting the change, in proportion to age. Any person under forty years of age, may rest assured (provided they do not wear a wig) that this Balm will restore a covering of hair if it be regularly used. The young hair always appears on the part that was bald in the course of Twenty-one days. Though the person who uses it be ever so old, by applying it occasionally it will prevent the hair from falling off.

It is prepared and sold as usual at his establishment, at one dollar per bottle, half a bottle fifty cents, by

JOHN OLDRIDGE,

No. 44 1-2, South Front street, and No. 11, North Fourth street, Philadelphia; where Certificates may be seen. It is also sold at Mrs. THATCHER'S, No. 447 Pearl street, New-York. jan 1—tf

## OLD FERRY REVIVED.

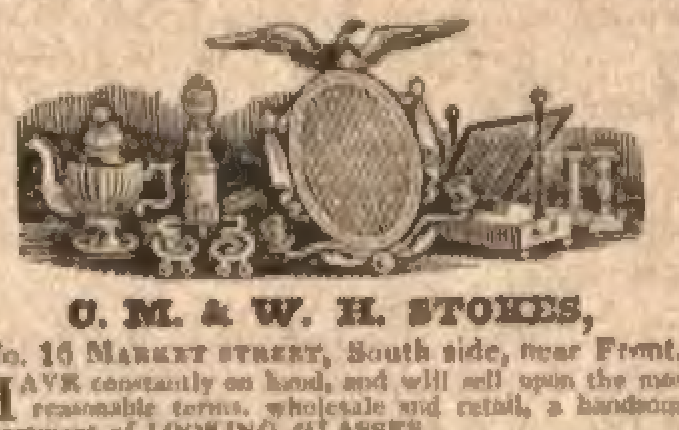
THE Subscribers inform their friends and the public in general, that they have taken the spacious and commodious house and ferry, No. 41 NORTH WATER-STREET, between Market and Arch-streets, Philadelphia. The buildings have undergone a thorough repair, and furnished for the most perfect comfort of a number of Boarders, and of those persons who attend the market in particular. The Beds and Bedding are all new—they therefore solicit such a share of the public patronage as their accommodations and unremitted exertions for the benefit of their customers, shall be thought to deserve. They flatter themselves that the vicinity of their establishment to places of business; a bar of choice liquors, and a well stored larder, supplied from an abundant market, and the unceasing solicitude of the proprietors to please, will secure to them a claim upon public favour.

WILLIAM POOLE & Co.

N. B.—Dinners and Suppers, for parties, supplied upon reasonable notice. march 27—4t.

## LOOKING GLASSES,

### FANCY HARDWARE & CUTLERY.



### C. M. & W. H. STOKES,

No. 16 MARKET STREET, South side, near Front,

HAVE constantly on hand, and will sell upon the most reasonable terms, wholesale and retail, a handsome assortment of LOOKING GLASSES,

| | |
|---|---|
| Knives and Forks, | Plated & Brass Candlesticks, |
| Brass and Iron Andirons, | Plated Castors, |
| Shovels and Tongs, | Tea Trays and Waiters, |
| Razors and Scissors, | Britannia Tea and Coffee Pots, |
| Tea and Table Spoons, | Bellows and Hearth Brushes, |
| Snuffers and Trays, | Curtain Pins, |
| Brass and Japann.ed Lamps, | Brass Stair Rods and Eyes, |
| Butcher and Shoe Knives, | Bread and Cake Baskets, |
| Pen and Pocket Knives, | Tea Caddies, |
| Coffee Mills, | Tea Kettles, |
| Chimney Hooks, | Iron Pots, |
| Wire Fenders, | Sad Irons. |

ALSO,

E. M. POMEROY'S
METALLIC
RAZOR STROPS

AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

FANCY HARDWARE.

feb 7—tf

## JOSEPH E. M'ILHENNY,

### CLOCK & WATCH MAKER,

*Lately at the corner of Church Alley and Third sts.*

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and customers, that he has removed to No. 89 North Second street, above Arch; where Watches of every description will be carefully repaired and warranted. april 10—tf

## MARK THIS, INSOLVENTS.

THOSE who intend making application for the benefit of the existing insolvent laws, are informed, that they can have their petitions carefully and legally executed for two dollars, likewise all other writings drawn or engrossed on similar low terms, at No. 7 North Sixth street, a few doors above Market. march 6—tf

## Dr. Mellen's Cough Drops,

### The most valuable Medicine ever prepared for COUGHS AND CONSUMPTIONS.

THIS *new and healing Balsam bids fair to rival every Medicine heretofore discovered, for Coughs, and complaints of the lungs, leading to Consumption, and even in seated Consumptions have lately been used by many, with the most surprising success. If certificates from persons of the highest respectability, or the great and increasing demand for them, may be called proof of their good effects, it is proved. Scarcely a case of Colds, Coughs, pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleep, arising from debility, or even Consumptions but may be relieved by the timely use of this Medicine.*

*I hereby certify that my wife has for some time past been troubled with a violent Cough, and has been in very delicate health, and after having tried many things without getting relief, I bought for her a bottle of DR. MELLEN'S Cough Drops, from the use of which a very short time she found great relief, and her Cough has entirely left her and she has regained her strength.*

*Hudson, 12 mo. 20th, 1819.* JOHN W. JENKINS

*Affirmed before me this 20th December, 1819.*

JOSEPH D. MONELL, *Recorder of the City of Hudson.*

*To the afflicted whom this may concern. I, ROSANNA BARTON, do certify that I took a violent cold in the latter part of the year 1819, which created a violent Cough and difficulty of breathing, which was very distressing till I procured a bottle of Doctor MELLEN'S Cough Drops, and by taking a few doses of the said Drops, I was entirely cured of my Cough and pain in my side.*

ROSANNA BARTON, *Wife of Joseph Barton.*

*Hudson, 12 mo. 13th, 1819.*

*This is to certify that in June 1818, I was seized with a very distressing Cough, pain in my side, great weakness of the lungs, which continued until July 1819, and confined me to the house, and part of the time to my bed. I had tried every thing as I thought, but all in vain: I was at last induced to make trial of DR. MELLEN'S Cough Drops, which gave me immediate relief, increased my strength, and restored my former sleep. I can with the greatest confidence recommend them to all that are afflicted with those complaints, as a very valuable Medicine.* NANCY BOURNE.

*Hudson, County of Columbia, State of N. York, Dec. 13, 1819.*

*These drops generally give ease in most cases of coughs, colds asthmas, difficulty of breathing, wheezing, allaying that irritation which often leads to consumption, pain in the side, &c.*

*Sold by* THATCHER & THOMPSON, SOLOMON TEMPLE, SMITH *and* PEARSOLL, *and* T. W. DYOTT.

May 10—1y

## INDIAN INFIRMARY,

### No. 70 North Fifth street, Philadelphia.

DR. SMITH, son of the Old Indian Physician, late of Baltimore, begs leave to assure the public, that he feels a high sense of gratitude for the liberal patronage he has met with, in his practice, in many of the cities throughout the United States, as an Indian Physician. In particular Baltimore, his last residence, he can truly, and with heart-felt satisfaction, use the words of Holy Writ: that with the assistance of Almighty God, he has been the instrument of opening the eyes of many who were entirely blind, of unstopping the deaf ear, enabling the lame to walk, and bestowing to the sick and infirm universal relief and consolation from their sufferings.

The knowledge and skill of the Indian Physician in the Healing Art, is the result of being born and raised among the Sons of the Forest, from whom he was taught to unfold the Book of Nature, and peruse its instructive pages; by which he has been enabled to select and prepare medicines, from the bosom of our Mother-earth, who is ever pregnant with plants of her own fostering, to cure all diseases, which are curable in their nature and state.

Dr. Smith, from his intimate association and early study with the Indian habits, manners and practices, is well acquainted with the languages spoken by the Six Nations, which has enabled him to pursue his researches with every advantage and success, as his practice and numerous testimonials will abundantly prove.

The Indian Physician has engaged an assistant, which will enable him to devote unremitting attention to those patients who may fall under his care.

The poor and pennyless are invited to call at the Indian Infirmary, in the morning, between sun-rise and eight o'clock, and they will be healed gratis. After which time, until evening, all other persons will be waited upon; from whom a reasonable remuneration will be expected upon receiving counsel and the delivery of medicines.

Convenient apartments will be prepared for private and confidential consultations.

N. B. Dr. Smith will constantly keep a supply of Medicines for the cure of most diseases, carefully prepared by himself, with proper directions, at his residence, No. 70 North Fifth street, Philadelphia. march 31—3m

## *SULLIVAN HILL, Millwright,*

MAYLANDSVILLE, Baltimore Road, one mile and an half from Market street Bridge, near Philadelphia. For information apply to JACOB MAYLAND, Philadelphia; PETER ROBSON, Roxborough, Philad. County.

april 10—tf*

## PORTER, ALE AND CIDER.

THE Subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he continues to bottle PORTER, ALE and CIDER, of the choicest quality, for home consumption or exportation, at his stand, No. 108 MARKET STREET, corner of Franklin Court, between Third and Fourth.

april 10—tf JOHN C. RUHLMAN.

## JOB PRINTING,

OF all descriptions, neatly and expeditiously executed, at moderate prices, by ATKINSON & ALEXANDER, at their office back of No. 41 Market street, four doors below Second st. north side. ap 10—tf

## A GENERAL REGISTER,

*In which Names, Occupations, and Places of Residence are inserted throughout the year. Terms, two dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.*

RICHARD STARR'S Type Foundry, No. 160 South Ninth street—dwelling, No. 174.

BENJAMIN DAFFIN, Razor Manufacturer and Cutler No. 48 North Third street, a few doors below Arch. Cutlery repaired in the best manner, fire arms cleaned, Polished, &c. B. D. keeps constantly on hand an excellent assortment of Goods, which he warrants for use.

JAMES & WOODWARD, at their Book Store, No. 71 N. Third st. execute all orders for Book-binding and Copperplate Printing. They also manufacture first quality Wafers.

JOSEPH BINNEY, No. 39 South Fifth street, Taylor, Tinman and Weavers' Shears Manufacturer. Also, Turkey Stone Cutter and Cutler. Old work repaired, cleaned, ground, &c.

PAPER NEATLY HUNG, at the shortest notice and lowest terms, by J. HOWELL & Co. No. 79 North Fifth street, above Arch.

PHILADELPHIA INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, No. 7 North Sixth st. where Persons and Situations are procured.

JOHN SIMMONS'S low priced Book and Stationary Store, Circulating Library, and General Intelligence-Office, at the S. W corner 3d & Tammany street. A few Boarders taken.

DAVID CLARK, Book Binder and Paper Ruler, No. 171 Market st. 3d story—Blank Books ruled to any pattern, and bound in the handsomest manner.

ISAAC STUTTGARD, No. 7 1-2 South Second street, keeps constantly on hand, a general assortment of CHEAP FANCY DRY GOODS.—6

DAVIS & HANSON, Auctioneers and Commission Merchants, Front street, Pittsburgh.

J. C. BOYD, Rush township, Northumberland county, Pa. near Danville, Manufacturer of Flour and Whiskey, drives 3 pair of Burrs in Merchant and Country work, at all periods of the year, by steam and water power connected.—9

☞ A large collection of Canary, Mocking & Red BIRDS, for sale at No. 173 Cherry st. the 1st house above Eighth st. Also, a large collection of Fancy Pidgeons.—9

TO SOCIETIES.—A convenient meeting Room to Let, on moderate terms. Apply at the N. W. corner of South and Fifth streets.

Doctor EDWIN A. ATLEE, has removed from No. 176 Race street to No. 101 North Seventh street, a few doors below Race street.—6

AT DAVID LUKENS'S SCHOOL, Ancocas, N. J. a number of boys can be well accommodated with Board and Tuition, on reasonable terms.—6*

JAMES CALDWELL, Salt Fish Dealer, constantly keeps a general assortment at No. 7 Strawberry st. 3 doors below Market st. He has lost his eye sight, and would be thankful to those who would favour him with their custom.—3

JOHN M'CLOUD, Hatter, No. 46 Market street, keeps constantly on hand, a large and general assortment.

JOHN HEAZLITT & ANDREW WILLIAMS, Silk, Cotton and Woollen Dyers & Scourers, in all branches, at No. 6 Prune street, occupied formerly by R. Greer,—4*

Stage Office, VALLEY FORGE, PHOENIXVILLE and KIMBERTON—John L. Young's Tavern, in Fourth street, above Arch street.

D. WILLIAMS, Dentist, No. 172 Vine above 5th st. performs all operations on the teeth on moderate terms, and in all cases of decay gives information and advice gratis.—3*

GEORGE ALLCHIN, Backgammon and Chess Board Manufactory, No. 153 Vine street.—3

CHARLES P. LISLE, No. 7 North Sixth st. Land Agent, Broker & Conveyancer—also, Discounts promissory Notes.

DAVID LAKE, jun. No. 164 North Third, near Vine st. manufactures Fancy & Windsor Chairs of the latest fashions. Orders left at No. 30 North Fourth st. will be attended to.

BENJAMIN RICHARDSON, File manufacturer & Cutler, No. 77 S. Second st. Cutlery, of every description, ground, polished and repaired in the best manner, at short notice.

J. L. FREDERICK, Engraver, No. 63 South Fourth st. where may be had Musical Instruments of various descriptions, and Music for every department of the science.—10*

GEORGE ALLCHIN, Book-Binder, and Gilder on the edges of Books, Letter & Fl lagter Paper, No. 153 Vine st.

TOOTH BRUSH MANUFACTORY, No. 110 North Third st. above Race. ANDREW MOORE keeps for sale, on reasonable terms, Brushes of every quality.

HORATIO L. MELCHOR, House Carpenter, No. 31 Strawberry st. keeps on hand, a quantity of Packing Boxes.

JOHN PATTERSON, Fancy Chair maker, (formerly of the firm of Lentner & Patterson,) continues the business in New Fourth street, 1st brick house above Poplar lane.*

JACOB MAAS, Engraver in various branches, No. 233 Locust street, between Tenth and Eleventh streets.

SAMUEL HAINES, No. 114 North Second street, manufactures Hats of the best quality, and at reduced prices.

KREYMBORG & HAGEDORN, No. 95 South Second st. keep for sale an extensive assortment of Clarified Quills.

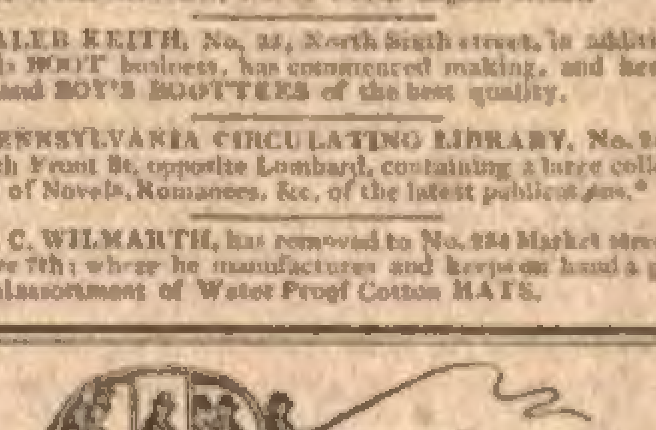
CHARLES STEVENSON, Goldsmith and Jeweller, No. 119 South Second street, opposite the Custom House.*

FANCY DYEING and SCOURING, at a reduced price, by S. WILLIAMSON, No. 18 North Eighth street.

CALEB KEITH, No. 34, North Sixth street, in addition to his BOOT business, has commenced making, and keeps on hand BOY'S BOOTTEES of the best quality.

PENNSYLVANIA CIRCULATING LIBRARY, No. 149, South Front St. opposite Lombard, containing a large collection of Novels, Romances, &c. of the latest publications.*

P. C. WILMARTH, has removed to No. 284 Market street, above 7th; where he manufactures and keeps on hand a general assortment of Water Proof Cotton HATS.



## NEW ROUTE.

### Columbian Line for New-York.

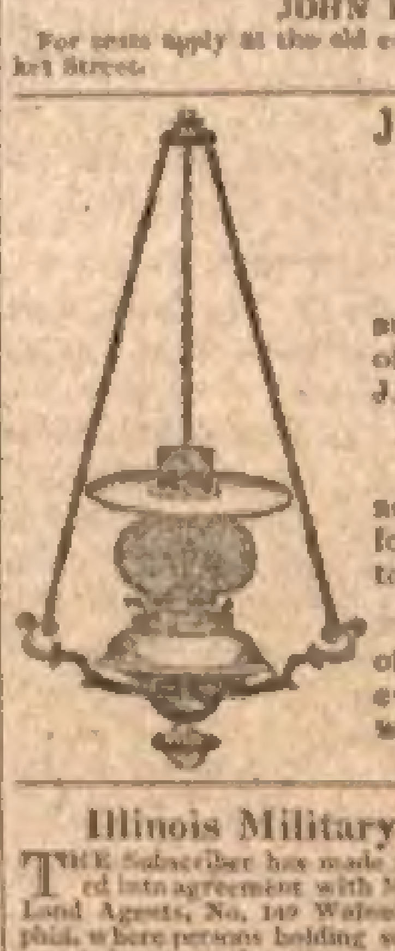
*Fare through only four dollars.*

ONLY 24 miles land Carriage—leaves upper side of Market-street every morning (Sundays excepted) at 6 o'clock, via Bordentown and Washington, in connection with steam boat Pennsylvania, Captain Kellum, and steam boat Atlas, Captain Robinson, through in 11 hours. Breakfast and dine on board the boats.

The proprietors have spared neither pains nor expense in getting up this line. The coaches and horses are not excelled by any in the United States. They therefore hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

JOHN BOWMAN, Jr. *Agent.*

For seats apply at the old established Office, No. 13 Market Street. april 17—tf



## J. S. RUSSELL,

### No. 68,

*Chesnut street,*

Has for sale a general and handsome assortment of BRASS, BRONZED & JAPANNED

## *LAMPS,*

adapted to every purpose for which light is required, together with LAMP *Glasses and Wicks* of all descriptions, and every article connected with the use of Oil.

nov 1—tf

## Illinois Military Bounty Lands.

THE Subscriber has made arrangements, and has entered into agreement with Messrs. Weaver and Wilkinks, Land Agents, No. 149 Walnut, near Fifth street, Philadelphia, where persons holding such land can, through them, pay their taxes; they also attend to the recording of deeds, and the redeeming of lands that have been sold for taxes; who have in their office, a correct tax list of lands, sold in December last. Persons interested, are particularly requested to pay immediate attention to their interest, as those lands which were sold for taxes, will be irredeemable in a given time.

The subscriber also offers his services in collecting of debts in the state of Illinois, agency and commission business generally, promptly and correctly attended to. Orders and business left with Messrs. Weaver & Wilkinks, will meet with immediate attention.

SAMUEL SMITH, Land Agent.

Kaskaskia, Illinois, Jan. 22, 1824.

References—Messrs. Wickham & Co. Thomas Passmore, Abraham Stein, and Charles Fletcher, Esqrs. Philadelphia.

feb 28—tf

Just Published and for Sale by

*ISAAC PUGH,*

S. E. CORNER OF RACE & THIRD STREETS,

## SALVATION BY CHRIST.

TO which is added, Remarks upon the Nature of Salvation by Christ, shewing that it is a Birth of Divine Life in Man. BY JOB SCOTT.

FOR SALE AS ABOVE.

50 Reams Imperial Printing Paper,
100 Reams Medium Printing do.
200 Reams Cap and Post do.
50 Gross Blue and White Pasteboard,
20 do. White do.

Hanging Paper, a handsome assortment for Rooms, &c. And a general assortment of School Books and Stationary, at very reduced prices.

☞ CASH given for Rags. april 24—3t

## GROUND PLASTER PARIS,

### SALT, GRAIN, FLAXSEED, STAVES, &c.

*For Sale at Christian Street Wharf.*

PLASTER PARIS, Ground and in the Stone,

COARSE SALT, just landed from the Brig Delaware, particularly calculated for Ship Timber, Corn, Oats, and Ground Horse Feed of all kinds.

FLAXSEED, ground for Druggists.

STAVES, of every description.

R. O. HHD. SHOOKS, Philadelphia made,

HAVANA SEGARS, a few quarter boxes, very superior,

WINE, a few dozen, choice old bottled Madeira.

ap 24—4w By CHAS. WHARTON, jun.

## COURTLAND F. FOLWELL,

TAILOR, No. 66 1-2 UNION STREET, between Second and Third street; where Tailoring in all its branches shall be handsomely executed, both with neatness and fashion, on reasonable terms, for Cash or Trade.

N. B. An apprentice wanted, apply as above. ap 24—tf

POLADELPHIS,
THE
INDIA EXTRACT.

A CERTAIN EAST INDIA CURE FOR THE

## *Rheumatism, King's Evil, &c.*

EXTRACT of a letter from the Rev. James English, dated at Bengal, to Dr. F. Bedwell, London.

Dear Sir—Agreeable to your request I have with difficulty procured, and now send you by the ship Jason, Capt. Robeson, a few pounds of the Poladelphis, or what generally goes by the name of India Extract, a Medicine universally esteemed among the people of India, as a certain cure for the Rheumatism. Was I to inform you of the number of people who are daily relieved and cured by this valuable Medicine, it would require more paper than I am able to purchase, and more time than I am able to bestow. Indeed the effects of this Medicine is so immediate, that in Rheumatism, you would suppose it acted as a charm in giving relief and removing the painful disease. In the King's Evil, it has been used with great success and where Mercury has been given or used to excess, the Medicine has proved a perfect cure. The great difficulty, however, of procuring the Extract, will, for many years to come, prevent its general circulation, it being obtained from a shrub growing on the mountains of Tibet, in the Birman Empire of India, and held so sacred by the natives, that to part with it is like parting with their existence."

*Since the Proprietor has received the above Medicine, wishing that the Poor should benefit by it as well as the Rich, he has put it up in boxes made for the purpose, with directions round each box, signed in his own hand writing—and in order to shew its great importance, has thought proper to submit for public inspection the following, out of the number of cures made by this Medicine since its introduction into this country.*

*Letter to Dr. Bedwell, dated Jan. 7, 1823.*

*DEAR DOCTOR—I have been violently affected with a Rheumatic complaint for many years; even my fingers were so contracted that I could neither dress nor undress myself, or give the least assistance to my family. I have only used one box of the India Extract, and I am perfectly restored.*

*Your's truly,* E. RALSTON.

*SIR—I beg leave to inform you that I have been for several months afflicted with such violent pains in my hips, thighs and legs, and swelling of the joints, that I could not rest day nor night; nothing that was applied gave any relief until a neighbour of mine informed me of the Poladelphis, having performed many surprising cures; I sent for a box, which gave wonderful relief, and by using two boxes I am perfectly cured, and am as well as ever I was in my life.*

*Your obedient servant,* JAMES WELSH.

*Willow Grove, April 10, 1823.*

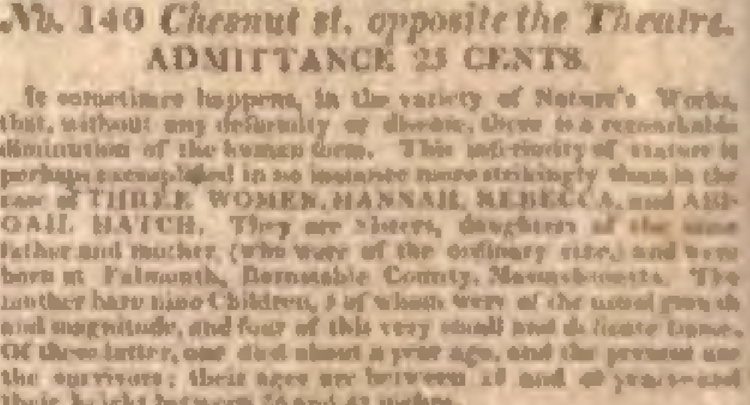
*Letter from Tobias Jennings, Steward of St. Thomas' Hospital, London, February 1, 1823.*

*DEAR SIR—I think it my duty to inform you, that after trying every thing that could be pointed out by the most respectable Physicians and Surgeons for the relief of my son, who you know has for many years been labouring under severe Rheumatism, I was induced to try the Poladelphis, with a glimmering hope that it might give him some relief from the excessive pain he endured, which rendered him a useless member of society, and a burthen to himself. To my utter astonishment the relief was instantaneous, and by persevering in the use of the Extract, the joints have returned to their proper places, and he is in perfect health. Upwards of sixty respectable persons have called to see my son, as all who knew him thought it impossible that he could recover.*

*To Dr. F. Bedwell.*

*Sold by appointment of the Agent of the Proprietor, at Mr. John Mortimer's Book Store, No. 74 South Second street, near the Pennsylvania Bank, Philadelphia.*

*Price 1 dollar 40 cents per box.* april 24—tf



## THE THREE SISTERS,

### A very interesting NATURAL CURIOSITY,

To be seen from 10 o'clock, A. M. to 9. P. M. at *No. 140 Chesnut st. opposite the Theatre.*

ADMITTANCE 25 CENTS.

It sometimes happens, in the variety of Nature's Works, that, without any deformity or disease, there is a remarkable diminution of the human form. This inferiority of stature is perhaps exemplified in no instance more strikingly than in the case of THREE WOMEN, HANNAH, REBECCA, and ABIGAIL HATCH. They are Sisters, daughters of the same father and mother, (who were of the ordinary size,) and were born at Falmouth, Barnstable County, Massachusetts. The mother bare nine Children, 5 of whom were of the usual growth and magnitude, and four of this very small and delicate frame. Of these latter, one died about a year ago, and the present are the survivors; their ages are between 18 and 40 years—and their height between 36 and 42 inches.

They are well figured and proportioned, converse agreeably and sensibly; sing very pleasingly, and possess the manners, small as they are, of adult and educated women. They are exemplary for their piety and Christian devotion.

Such a family of females is worthy of attention by all the rational and curious part of society. Ladies, in particular, may be expected, to view these interesting individuals of their own sex. april 24—tf

## HOTEL & OYSTER HOUSE.

HAP HAZZARD, informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the house No. 113 North Second street, where he will be happy to serve them with Oysters, Relishes, and Liquors, of the first quality.

NB. A constant supply of Cake & Cider-Royal. ap 24—tf

## BOOK-SHOP, 121 S. 5th st.

Eighth door above Spruce street.

JUST received, Private Correspondence of William Cowper, Esq. with several of his most intimate friends—now first published from the originals, in the possession of his kinsman, John Johnson, L. L. D. first American edition—together with a variety of New Publications, and valuable Standard Books, offered for sale very cheap, and will be repurchased by the advertiser, if kept in good order, and returned in a reasonable time. Classical and common School Books, at as moderate prices as any store in Philadelphia, as usual.

☞ Family Bibles, School do. and Testaments, Psalms and Hymns, Methodist Hymns, the approved edition, Book of Common Prayer, and Stationary.

Orders received as above for Book-binding.

april 24—tf

TO LET, a small three story Brick HOUSE, situated in Mary street, South sixth. Enquire at No. 22 Dock street.